SECTIONS.

34. Trustees to keep and maintain accounts.
35. Do. to maintain buildings and lands.
36. Do. to invest surplus funds beneficially.
37. Do. to recover property not in hand by needful process.
38. Do. may deposit deeds, &c., for security in a repository provided by the Board.
39. Do. to keep the Board informed of all important matters.
40. Do. indemnified when acting in good faith.
41. Do. to refer differences of opinion to the Board.
In cases of emergency, the vote of the majority to prevail.
42. Do. to obey all lawful orders of the Board.
43. Do. may remove any servants for misconduct.
44. Do. may appoint servants.
45. Do. may propose abolition of any office as unnecessary or obsolete.
46. Do. empowered to recover possession of property from a dismissed servant.
47. Do. empowered to recover property held over by lessees and others.
Court may require to show cause.
Proof by the Trustees, &c., of their right to possession.
Issue of warrant to place the Trustees, &c., in possession.
48. Proviso not to bar a regular suit.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

49. Duties of the Board summarized.

PART A.—*As to Inquiries.*

50. The Board to cause local inquiry.
51. Do. empowered to require Trustees and others to furnish accounts, statements, &c.
52. Do. empowered to require Trustees and others to attend and be examined.
53. Officers of the Board to have power to search the records of Courts and Public Offices and take copies.
Officers having custody of records to furnish copies to
54. The Board to require the transmission of document in which any Institution is solely interested.
Do. may detain such document.
55. Board to summon witnesses.
56. Court may enforce attendance of witnesses.
57. Inspector may examine Trustees and other persons and require production of documents.
58. Inspector how to enforce attendance of witnesses.
59. Examination of persons unable to attend.
60. Law as to summons, commissions, and witnesses.
61. Power to administer oath.
Record of substance of statement.
62. Report of inquiry to be made to the Board.
63. Officers appointed under this Act to be deemed public servants.

PART B.—*As to Registration.*

64. The Board to keep a Register of Religious Institutions.
65. Copy of Register to be furnished to Trustees.
66. Register to be open to inspection and copies to be given on payment of fee.

PART C.—*As to Appointment and Removal of Trustees and Servants.*

67. Vacancy in the the office of Trustee to be reported to Board.
68. How a Trustee may be appointed.
69. Appointments made in certain cases to be forthwith reported.
Nomination by Board in certain cases.
70. Such nomination to be notified in the District Gazette.
71. Nomination to be confirmed.
72. Final appointment to be binding.
73. Appointments by Courts.
Proviso as to the Board's inquiry in respect of such appointment.
Proviso as to the Board staying all proceedings in respect of the appointment.
74. Effect of appointment of Courts.
75. Removal of Trustees for certain causes.
76. Board may hold inquiry into such causes for removal.
77. Do. may pass orders or direct prosecution.
Proviso.
Courts may refer charges for preliminary investigation by the Board.
78. Board may make provisional arrangement for the management of the Institution.
79. Power to recover possession of property from a dismissed Trustee.
Proviso as to seeking relief in due course of law.

SECTIONS.

80. Board may call upon Trustees to state reasons for removal, &c., of any servant.
81. Do. may confirm removal, &c.
Proviso as to hereditary right to the office.
82. Board may hear appeals against any appointment of servants.
83. Do. may confirm such appointment of servants.
Provision where office is hereditary.
84. Board empowered to remove any servant.
85. Do. may abolish obsolete offices and grant gratuity.
86. Do. to give effect to any order of Court.

PART D.—*As to Control of Trustees and Funds.*

87. Trustees not to make any sale, mortgage, &c., for more than one year.
88. Board may authorize sale or exchange of lands, &c.
89. Letting of lands on building, mining or other leases, cutting of timber, or making improvements.
Board may authorize application of funds.
90. Board may authorize the redemption of rent charge.
91. Apportionment of property to Religious Institution.
92. Mode of investing surplus funds.
93. Application of surplus funds.
Proviso.—Report of such appropriation to be made and published.
94. Board to recover property improperly alienated.
95. Board may set aside leases.
Proviso as to compensation for improvements.
96. Leases, sales, &c., authorized by the Board to be valid.
97. Board to take charge of escheats.
98. Board may apply funds arising therefrom to purposes of education, &c.
99. Board to take charge of Charitable Institutions.
100. Board to furnish to Government reports and returns of such Escheats and Institutions.
101. Application of funds when the original object of the founder fails.
102. Board may sanction annual fee or honorarium to Trustee.

PART E.—*As to Accounts.*

103. Board may call for accounts and review them.
Do. may give orders and directions.
Such review to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and local Gazette.
104. Accounts to be opened to inspection of Board, &c.
105. Board to prescribe forms of Books and Accounts.
106. Audit of Accounts and remuneration to the Auditor.
107. Board may take stock.
108. Require Trustees to furnish back accounts.
Proviso as to moving Court to require Trustees to account.

PART F.—*As to giving Opinions and Advice, and Arbitration.*

109. Board to give opinion and advice.
110. Board may make inquiry, &c.
111. Opinion or advice to be in writing, certified and sealed.
112. Indemnity to Trustees.
Proviso.—Act not to protect persons guilty of fraud or misrepresentation.
113. Power to arbitrate in matters of ritual and the like.
Proviso.—Decision or award to be binding on Trustees, &c.

PART G.—*As to Schemes.*

114. Board may revise existing schemes.
Or propose new schemes.
Notice to be published.
Notice to invite objection.
115. Board may modify or affirm schemes.
116. Scheme when settled to be certified and deposited by the Board.
Scheme to be binding.
117. Reference to Court.
Procedure on reference.

PART H.—*As to Suits.*

118. Suits by Trustees.
119. Suits may be allowed to proceed.
120. Power of the Board to direct legal proceedings.
Costs of such legal proceedings how to be paid.
121. Power of Board to certify certain cases to Advocate-General or Government Pleader for legal proceedings.
Proviso.—Advocate-General or Government Pleader may proceed thereupon.

SECTIONS.

122. Suits by other persons.
123. Not to limit the powers of the Law Officers.
Proviso.—Law Officers may refer to the Board applications for previous investigation and report.
124. Board may give directions.
125. Board may compromise.
Proviso.—Such compromise to be a final bar to all actions, &c.
126. Costs, &c., of legal proceedings chargeable to the Religious Institution concerned.

CHAPTER V.—OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

127. Appointment of Official Trustees of Religious Institutions.
Proviso.—Any Commissioner eligible for the office.
128. Salary of Official Trustee appointed by the High Court.
Proviso as to disqualification.
Secretary may be *ex-officio* Trustee.
129. Board to report vacancy and provide for the duty.
130. Appointment and removal of officers.
131. Official Trustees to hold and apply all property.
132. Ditto to act under the orders of the Board.
133. Ditto may with consent be appointed Trustees of Settlement by grant, &c.
Proviso as to vesting of property.
134. Board may apply to Court to vest property in Official Trustees in certain cases.
135. Court may vest property in Official Trustees upon such application.
Or without such application.
136. Official Trustees may transfer any property to the actual Trustee of any Religious Institution.
137. Duties and responsibilities of Trustees acting in administration of any Religious Institution.
138. Official Trustees to keep inventories and accounts.
139. Such records to be kept at the office subject to inspection.
140. Accounts to be closed each calendar year.
141. Report to be submitted to the Board with certain accounts.
Do. to be accompanied by a Schedule of Trusts.
142. Board to review and publish such reports.
To be published in the Gazette.
Account to be furnished to the persons by whom property was vested in Official Trustees.
Copies to be furnished to the Court.
143. The Court may file and pass orders.
144. Investment of funds.
145. Official Trustees to realize funds improperly invested.
146. Ditto to call for and recover all income due und- securities.
147. Ditto may retransfer Trust property to actual Trustee.
148. Application to the Court by whom to be made.
149. Property subjected to contribution.
Proviso exempting Trusts whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 50.
150. Official Trust Fund account.
Cheques how to be drawn.
151. Indemnity to Official Trustees.

CHAPTER VI.—OF APPEALS FROM THE ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

152. Orders of the Board may be appealed against.
Except in respect of rites and ceremonial observances.
153. Notice of appeal to the Board.
Board may appear in support.
154. Power of Court in respect to appeals.
155. Ditto as to costs.
156. Board may appeal against decree, &c., of a Civil Court.
Time for preferring appeals.
157. Applications and appeals to be by petition.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BYE-LAWS.

158. Power to make bye-laws.
Binding on Official Trustees.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

159. Governor in Council may transfer Escheats to the Board.
160. Ditto ditto Charitable Institutions.

A

# BILL

TO

*Provide for the better administration of Hindu Religious Institutions in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the duties of Trustees of Hindu Religious Institutions in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and to provide for the registration and supervision of such Institutions and for the due administration of property belonging thereto; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

## CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 187 ."

Short title.

It extends to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and applies to all Hindu Religious Institutions within the said Presidency.

Local extent and application.

And it shall come into force on the day of

Commencement.

2. On and from that date, Act XX of 1863 shall be repealed so far as it affects Hindu Temples and Establishments in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and except so far as it preserves Regulation VII of 1817.

Repeal of Enactment.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

Interpretation Clause.

"Board" and "Commissioner" mean the Board and any Commissioner appointed under this Act,

"Religious Institution" and "Institution" include every Hindu pagoda, temple, shrine, *devastanam, devasam, muttum,* or other Hindu establishment or foundation of a religious character by whatever local designation known, and all property and endowments connected therewith, whether applied wholly to Hindu religious purposes or partly to religious and partly to charitable or other purposes, and every express or constructive Trust of a Hindu religious nature by which property or money is vested in the hands of any person or persons.

"Trustee" includes—

(*a*) all persons administering the affairs of, or having control over, a Religious Institution, or acting in the management thereof;

(*b*) all persons to whom the property of any Religious Institution was transferred under Act XX of 1863;

(*c*) all *Dhurmakhartas, Mahunts, Uralers, Punchayets, Madhyasts, Adinakartas, Matadhipathies, Stanikas, Hakdars, Ballals, Muktassars,* and the like, by whatever local designation such person may be known;

(*d*) the Official Trustees appointed under this Act; and

(*e*) all persons holding any property in Trust for any Religious Institution.

"Person interested" includes all persons who have a right of attendance, or are in the habit of attending, at the performance of the worship or service of any Religious Institution. The interest need not be a pecuniary, or a direct or immediate, interest in the Institution, or such an interest as would entitle the person to take any part in the management or superintendence thereof.

"Officer" includes any person appointed under this Act, but shall not include any Trustee or other person acting in the administration of any Religious Institution, or any servant under his control.

"Civil Court" means the highest Court exercising civil jurisdiction in the district in which a Religious Institution is wholly or partially situated, and, for the town of Madras, the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

---

## CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD AND TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

4. For the purposes of this Act, the Governor in Council shall appoint a Board consisting of three Commissioners, who must be persons professing the Hindu religion. And one of the said Commissioners shall be nominated Chairman.

Appointment of Board of Hindu Commissioners for supervision and control.

It shall also be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint a European Barrister of not less than ten years' standing to be a Commissioner under this Act, who shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 1,000 as the Governor in Council may deem fit.

European Barrister-Commissioner.

Such Board may be called "The Hindu Religious Institutions' Board."

Board how to be designated.

5. Every Religious Institution to which this Act applies shall pay annually to the Board a sum, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross annual income of such Institution.

Annual payment of fixed percentage to Commissioners.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Board to exempt from the operation of this section any Religious Institution whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 50.

Exemption by the Board.

6. The payments so made shall be placed to an account at the Bank of Madras, or such other Bank as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor in Council, to be termed "The Hindu Religious Institutions' Account," and such funds shall be employed in defraying all expenses connected with the Board and its proceedings, salary of officers, rent of office, commissions of inquiry, audits, and other like expenses.

Such payment to form an account to defray expenses.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Board to debit the charges of any special inquiry or proceedings under this Act to the funds of the Institution in respect of which such inquiry or proceeding may have been held.

7. All orders or cheques against the said account shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Chairman, or in his absence by such other Commissioner as may be authorized by the Chairman in that behalf; and it shall be lawful for the Bank to pay all orders and cheques so signed.

How to be drawn upon.

8. Whenever any Religious Institution fails to make the payment aforesaid or any other payment required by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Board through their agents duly authorized in that behalf to enter upon and manage such Institution or any reasonable part of the property thereof and to remain in possession until the sum due shall have been paid or recovered.

How to be recovered in case of default.

Provided that, if the institution is entitled to a ready money payment from the Government, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to direct the payment of the sum due to the Board and the balance to the Religious Institution making default.

In the case of Institutions entitled to ready money payments.

Provided also that it shall be lawful for any tenant of the Religious Institution to pay the sum due to the Board and, upon production of a receipt under the signature of any person duly authorized by the Board, to deduct the payments so made from the rent then or afterwards due by him to the Institution.

Tenant may pay the sum due to Board, and payment so made may be deducted from the rent due.

9. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, raise loans of money upon the security of the funds vested in them by Section 6 for the purposes of the said section, and shall discharge the same out of the said funds.

Loan may be raised for purposes of Section 6.

10. The Chairman shall receive a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 1,250, and each of the other Commissioners a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 1,000, to be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council.

Salary of Commissioners.

11. The Commissioners shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council. The Hindu Commissioners shall give their whole time to the discharge of their official duties, and shall not be at liberty to follow any other profession or calling, or to hold any office connected with any Religious Institution.

Duration of office of Commissioners.

Not to follow any other occupation.

12. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Secretary to the Board who shall receive a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 600 to be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council.

Secretary to the Board.

Salary.

The Secretary shall be a person professing the Hindu religion, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council; he shall give the whole of his time to his official duties, and shall not follow any other profession or calling, or hold any office connected with any Religious Institution.

Duration of office.

Not to follow any other occupation.

13. The Governor in Council may, in communication with the Board, appoint a sufficient number of Inspectors not exceeding five upon monthly salaries to be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council not exceeding Rupees 500.

Appointment of Inspectors.

Such Inspectors shall be persons professing the Hindu religion, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council.

Provided that the Governor in Council may in like manner appoint Additional Inspectors for any special purpose and for any specified time and fix the remuneration to be paid to such Additional Inspectors.

14. The Governor in Council may grant to any Commissioner or to the Secretary leave of absence not exceeding twelve months and make arrangements for the carrying on of the duties of the absentee. Such leave of absence and the allowances payable to the ocffier on leave and to the person appointed to act in his place shall be regulated by the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Governor in Council may grant leave of absence.

15. The Board shall have an office in Madras for the transaction of business, and shall have a common seal. Such office shall be open at such times as the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, may appoint.

Board to have an office in Madras and use a common seal.

16. The Board shall meet at least twice in each week for the transaction of business, and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least two Commissioners are present at such meeting.

Meetings of the Board.

Quorum.

At such meetings the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Senior Commissioner, in order of appointment, shall preside.

Who to preside at meetings of the Board.

17. In case of difference of opinion the question before the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes; and, where the votes are equally divided, the Chairman or the Senior Commissioner presiding shall have a casting vote.

Questions to be decided by majority of votes.

Casting vote.

Any Commissioner dissenting from the majority shall be at liberty to record his dissent in the Minutes of the proceedings of the Board.

Dissents from the majority.

18. The Board shall have power, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, to entertain such establishment of officers, clerks, and servants as may be necessary, and to grant salaries, pensions, and other emoluments to such persons. The Board may appoint, suspend, or remove any such persons.

Appointment, salaries, suspension, and removal of officers.

19. It shall be competent to the Board to grant leave of absence to the Inspectors and all persons appointed by them, and to make arrangements for the conduct of business during such absence. Such leave of absence and the allowances payable to the Inspector or person on leave, and to the persons appointed to act in their place, shall be regulated by the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Board to grant leave of absence to Inspectors, &c.

20. The Board may appoint Committees consisting of two Commissioners for any purpose under this Act: Provided that the proceedings of every Committee shall be submitted to the Board.

Board may divide themselves into Committees.

21. The Board shall by General Minutes or Bye-laws from time to time regulate their own proceeding and the proceedings of the Inspectors.

Proceedings to be regulated by General Minutes.

All such General Minutes or Bye-laws shall be signed by two at least of the Commissioners.

General Minutes how to be signed.

**22.** The Board shall cause Minutes of all their discussions and of proceedings, and of all orders, opinions and advice, and of all certificates and schemes made or approved by the Board under this Act, together with the grounds of their approval, and the objections (if any) which have been made to such schemes, and all proceedings had in respect of such objections, and the grounds on which any such objections have been overruled, to be entered in books to be provided and kept for such purpose; and all such entries shall signed by the Secretary.

Minutes of proceedings, &c., to be entered in a book.

**23.** The Board shall, in the month of April in every year, make a general report to the Government of all their proceedings during the preceding year up to the thirty-first day of December then last past.

Board to submit annual report to Government.

The Board shall specially distinguish and set forth in such report all the schemes (if any) approved by them, together with an account showing the receipts and disbursements connected with the Religious Institutions under their control in such form as they may determine.

Report to set forth all schemes approved and objections taken.

Such report shall, within one month after the making thereof, be published by the Board in the *Fort St. George Gazette;* and such portions thereof as affect the Religious Institutions in any particular district shall be published in the local Gazette of that district.

Publication of annual report.

**24.** All Registers prepared under Section 65, and all records of the Board's proceedings and orders, and all books of account, statements, and returns made to the Board, shall be kept at the office of the Board in the custody of the Secretary.

Record to be kept in the office under custody of the Secretary.

## CHAPTER III.—OF TRUSTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

**25.** All property belonging to a Religious Institution shall vest in the Trustee or Trustees of such Institution subject to the control and direction of the Board under this Act.

Property to vest in Trustees.

**26.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Religious Institution to prepare and submit to the Board, within such reasonable time as the Board may prescribe after the date on which this Act comes into force, a complete and true account showing—

Trustees to furnish certain statements.

(1) the name and, so far as is known, the history of the Institution;

(2) the objects of the Institution, with copies of all grants, *sasanams*, *sunnuds*, title-deeds, and other documents relating thereto;

(3) all endowments belonging to the Institution, with full particulars as to the nature, extent, and value of the immoveable property of such Institution, how and when acquired, and how let, occupied, or employed;

(4) the existing *dittam* or scheme of administration and appropriation of funds;

(5) the names, so far as may be known, of past Trustees and the names of existing Trustees, how and when, and by whom, appointed;

(6) the names of all persons in receipt of any salary, emolument, or perquisite from the Institution, and the nature, tenure, and conditions (if any) of service in each case;

(7) the jewels, gold, silver and other vessels and utensils, and all other moveables belonging to the Institution with their estimated value; and

(8) all such further information as the Board may prescribe.

**27.** The affairs of every Religious Institution shall be administered and the funds thereof applied by the Trustee or Trustees with discretion, and in accordance with the terms of any existing or sanctioned *dittam* or scheme of administration or with the terms of the Trust.

Trustees to administer affairs and apply funds.

**28.** It shall be competent to the Trustees to exercise, subject to the provisions of this Act, all powers incidental to the provident and beneficial management of the Institution, and to do all acts necessary for the due performance of the duties imposed upon them.

Trustees may exercise all powers incidental to beneficial management.

**29.** All servants belonging to a Religious Institution remunerated by fixed pay or otherwise deriving any benefit from such Institution shall be under the immediate orders and control of the Trustees, and shall be bound to obey all lawful orders and directions given by such Trustees.

Control of servants.

**30.** All property and title-deeds and documents belonging to a Religious Institution shall be in the custody or under the control of the Trustees.

Trustees to have custody of property and documents, &c.

**31.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees to provide for the proper cultivation and leasing of all lands and buildings belonging to the Institution, and for the punctual collection of all assessments, rents, and dues accruing therefrom.

Trustees to provide for cultivation, lease, &c., of lands.

**32.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time to submit to the Board proposals for revising, altering, modifying, or setting aside any existing *dittam* or scheme of administration, or for framing a new scheme where none exists or where the existing *dittam* or scheme may, from altered circumstances or other cause, require to be set aside.

Trustees to propose alteration of schemes or framing new ones.

**33.** It shall be lawful for the Trustees to apply to the Board for their opinion, advice, or direction respecting any matter connected with the administration of a Religious Institution or respecting any question or disputes relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like.

Trustees to apply for opinion or advice of Board.

Trustees to keep and maintain accounts.

**34.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees to keep and maintain full and true accounts of all moneys received and paid by them on account of the Institutions under their management, in books to be provided by them for that purpose.

Trustees to maintain buildings and lands.

**35.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees to maintain all buildings, lands, and other property belonging to the Institutions under their management in a state of proper preservation, so far as the funds at their disposal will permit.

Trustees to invest surplus funds beneficially.

**36.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees to invest or employ all surplus funds and accumulations in such manner as may be most conducive to the interests of the Institutions under their management, and subject to the approval of the Board.

Trustees to recover property not in hand by needful process.

**37.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees, subject to the directions of the Board, to recover any property belonging to the Religious Institutions under their management which has been improperly alienated or is held to the detriment of such Institutions, and generally to protect the interests of such Institutions by legal proceedings or otherwise when necessary.

Trustees may deposit deeds, &c., for security in a repository provided by the Board.

**38.** The Trustees or other persons having the custody of any documents, jewels, or other property belonging to any Religious Institution may deposit the same for security in such place as the Board may direct.

Trustees to keep Board informed of all important matters.

**39.** It shall be the duty of the Trustees to keep the Board informed of all matters affecting the well-being of the Institutions under the management of such Trustees, and to make any inquiry which may be necessary into any matter connected with the due administration thereof, and to submit the information for the orders of the Board.

Indemnity to Trustees acting in good faith.

**40.** Whenever any discretionary authority vests in the Trustees of a Religious Institution and such Trustees exercise their discretion in good faith, and in all cases in which they act under the orders of the Board, they shall be deemed, so far as their personal responsibility is concerned, to have acted in accordance with the terms of the Trust.

The Trustees to refer differences of opinion to the Board. In cases of emergency the vote of the majority to prevail.

**41.** Whenever there is a difference of opinion among the Trustees of a Religious Institution touching any matter connected with the administration thereof, the Trustees shall obtain the opinion or advice of the Board touching such matter. Provided that, in cases of emergency in which it is not practicable to obtain such opinion or advice, the opinion of the majority shall prevail until it is reviewed by the Board.

Trustees to obey all lawful orders of the Board.

**42.** Every Trustee shall be bound to obey all lawful orders passed by the Board under the provisions of this Act.

Trustees may remove any servants for misconduct.

**43.** It shall be lawful for the Trustees to punish by a fine, or to suspend, remove or dismiss, any servant attached to a Religious Institution, or any person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom, for breach of trust, incapacity, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, misconduct, or other sufficient cause, subject to an appeal to the Board as hereinafter provided.

Trustees may appoint servants.

**44.** It shall be lawful for the Trustees to fill up every vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or removal of any servant of a Religious Institution under their control by the appointment of a duly qualified person.

Where the office has been hereditary, preference shall be given to any person rightfully claiming under a right of hereditary descent.

All such appointments shall be subject to the orders of the Board on appeal or otherwise as hereinafter provided.

Trustees may propose abolition of any office as unnecessary or obsolete subject to Board's sanction.

**45.** It shall be competent to the Trustees from time to time to submit to the Board any proposal which the Trustees may deem necessary in the interests of any Institution for abolishing the office of any servant thereof, or of any person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom, wherever the office or any service which it may have been the duty of such servant or other person to perform may, from altered circumstances or other good and sufficient cause, have become no longer necessary.

Power to recover possession of property from a dismissed servant.

**46.** Whenever any servant or other person who has been removed, suspended, or dismissed as aforesaid has possession of or control over any immoveable or moveable property belonging to any Religious Institution, and refuses or neglects to relinquish possession of such property to the Trustees or to the successor of such servant or person, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district or the Magistrate of a division of a district within whose jurisdiction such Institution is situated, on application made to him by the Trustees or any person duly authorized by them, and on the production of the order of the Trustees directing such removal, together with the certificate of the Board confirming such removal and setting forth that the property in question belongs to such Institution, to issue a warrant empowering any constable or other officer to enter upon the premises and to deliver possession of the property withheld to the Trustees or successor, and, if necessary, to remove such servant or other person from any part of such immoveable property.

The order of the Trustees and the certificate of the Board aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the facts therein mentioned.

Power to recover property held over by lessees and others.

**47.** When any person shall hold or occupy any moveable or immoveable property belonging to any Religious Institution without the permission of the Trustees or under a lease or agreement which is ended or duly determined by a legal notice to quit, and shall neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the same, the Trustees or the Board or any other person duly authorized by

them may apply to the Civil Court within whose jurisdiction the said property may be situated for an order to obtain possession thereof.

Court may require to show cause.

The Court upon such application may issue a summons directed to such person to show by what title he claims to hold or occupy the said property, and why he should not quit and deliver possession thereof. Such summons may be served in the manner in which summonses issued under the Civil Procedure Code are served.

Proof by the Trustees, &c., of his right to possession.

If the person summoned shall not appear and show cause to the contrary, and shall still neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the said property, the Trustees or the Board or any other person duly authorized by them may give to the Court proof of the right by which possession is sought for.

Issue of warrant to place the Trustees, &c., in possession.

Upon being satisfied with the evidence adduced, and upon proof of the due service of the summons, the Court may issue a warrant to its officer authorizing him to give possession of such property to the Trustee or to the Board or other person duly authorized by them. Such a warrant shall have the same force and validity as that issued in execution of a decree passed by the said Court.

Proviso not to bar a regular suit.

**48.** Nothing in Section 46 or 47 shall preclude any Magistrate or Court from referring the applicant to a regular suit, or any person aggrieved from seeking relief or redress in due course of law.

## CHAPTER IV.—OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

Duties of the Board summarised.

**49.** The following are among the duties of the Board:—

(1) to make inquiries into any matters relating to any Religious Institution;

(2) to register all such Institutions;

(3) to appoint and remove the Trustees and servants of any such Institutions;

(4) to aid and control and direct the Trustees in all matters connected with their duties;

(5) to control the application and investment of funds, and to audit the accounts of the income and expenditure;

(6) to give opinions and advice in respect of the management and administration of Religious Institutions, and in respect of rites and ceremonies connected therewith;

(7) to arbitrate on all matters in dispute respecting rites and ceremonies connected with Religious Institutions;

(8) to confirm, revise, or modify the *dittam* or scheme of administration already existing, and from time to time to frame new schemes;

(9) to authorize and direct judicial proceedings in respect of any matters relating to Religious Institutions;

(10) to frame bye-laws for the purposes of this Act; and

(11) to perform all other acts which may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

### PART A.—*As to inquiries.*

Board to cause local inquiry.

**50.** The Board shall have power to cause local investigations to be made into the affairs of any Religious Institution for all or any of the purposes of this Act, and with a view to such inquiry the Board may depute—

one or more of the Commissioners, or

one or more duly authorized Inspectors,

to visit such Institution and hold local investigations; and may associate with such Commissioner or Inspector for the purpose of such investigation one or more persons belonging to the district or locality in which the Institution is situated.

And the Board shall associate such persons for the purpose of any local investigation—

(1) if satisfied that such is the wish of a reasonable number of persons interested, or

(2) if so directed—

(*a*) by the Civil Court, or

(*b*) by the Advocate-General, or by such other officer as may be appointed for the purposes of Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure and acting under that section.

Power to require Trustee and others to furnish accounts, statements, &c.

**51.** The Board, or any Commissioner duly authorised by the Board in that behalf, may require written accounts and statements and answers to inquiries relating to any Religious Institution or its management, to be rendered to the Board or such Commissioner by all or any of the following persons; that is to say:—

the Trustees of any Religious Institution, or any servant thereof;

the Agents of such Trustees;

persons in possession of, or having any control over, any property or moneys belonging to any Religious Institution;

persons in the beneficial receipt of any funds thereof or of any income or stipend therefrom;

any ryot, tenant, or lessee of land or other property belonging to any Religious Institution;

Persons having the possession or control of any documents concerning the aforesaid funds or any property thereof.

Power to require Trustees and others to attend and be examined.

**52.** The Board, or any Commissioner duly authorised, may require any such Trustees, Agents, or persons aforesaid to attend at such times and places as may be appointed in that behalf, for the purpose of being examined in relation to any Religious Institution, and to answer questions relating thereto, and to produce any documents in their custody or power relating to the said Institution, and may examine all such persons and any person voluntarily attending the said Board or Commissioner.

Officers of the Board to have power to search the records of Courts and Public Offices, and take copies.

**53.** Any Commissioner or Inspector, or other officer of the Board, shall be at liberty, subject to the bye-laws made in that behalf, to examine and search at all reasonable times the registers and records of any Court or Public Registry and Office of Record, and to take copies of, or extracts from, any decree

record, or other document relating to any Religious Institution recorded, registered, or deposited therein, for any of the purposes contemplated by this Act.

Officers having custody of records to furnish copies to Board as required.

And all officers having the custody of any record, or other document aforesaid, shall furnish such copy or extract as shall be required by the said Board, Commissioner, Inspector, or other officer.

Power to require the transmission of document in which any Institution is solely interested.

**54.** The Board may require any person having the custody or control of any document in which any Religious Institution is solely interested to transmit the same to the office of the Board for examination, and the Board may either retain it or at any time deliver the same to the Trustees of the Religious Institution to which such document relates.

When the Board may detain such document.

Board may summon witnesses.

**55.** The Board or any Commissioner duly authorized may, for the purpose of any inquiry under this Act, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence and to produce documents in their custody or control, and if necessary may issue commissions for the examination of witnesses as if such Board or Commissioner were a Civil Court. Provided that it shall not be competent to the Board or Commissioner to attach the property of witnesses.

Court may enforce attendance of witnesses.

**56.** If a witness summoned by the Board or Commissioner absconds or keeps out of way to avoid the service of the summons, or, having been served with the summons, fails to attend, or refuses to give evidence or produce a document as therein required, or if any Trustee or other person refuses or wilfully neglects to comply with any requisition made by the Board or Commissioner under sections 52, 54, and 55, any Court or officer appointed by the local Government from time to time in that behalf may, on the application of the Board, Commissioner, or any other person authorized by them in that behalf, enforce the attendance of such witness and compel him to comply with the summons or requisition as if the summons or requisition had been issued or made by such Court or officer.

Inspector may examine Trustees and other persons, and require production of documents.

**57.** Any Inspector may, by notice in writing, require any of the persons specified in section 51—

(1) to attend before him for the purpose of being examined by him in respect of any Religious Institution at any time and place appointed by such notice, and

(2) to produce any document in the custody or under the control of such person, and relating to such institution.

Such Inspector may examine all persons attending in pursuance of such notice and all persons voluntarily attending before him.

Inspector how to enforce attendance of witnesses.

**58.** Any Inspector authorized to conduct an inquiry may call upon such officer or Court as the local Government from time to time directs in that behalf to issue summonses to any person, whose presence or testimony is necessary, or having in his custody or control any document which he is bound to produce, to appear before such Inspector either in person or by duly authorized agent as in the summons may be required, and at the time and place therein named.

The officer or Court shall upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases issue a summons and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

Examination of persons unable to attend.

**59.** A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk to his health or serious inconvenience to appear before the Inspector conducting the inquiry, a person in jail under civil or criminal process, and a person exempt by law or usage from personal appearance in a Court, shall not be required to appear before such Inspector.

In every such case the Inspector may either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Law as to summons, commissions, and witnesses.

**60.** The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions, and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and to any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

Power to administer oath.

**61.** The Board and every Commissioner or Inspector conducting an inquiry under this Act may at their or his discretion administer an oath to any person examined.

Record of substance of statement.

Such Board, Commissioner, or Inspector may also record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such a note, it shall be signed by such Board, Commissioner, or Inspector.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

Report of inquiry to be made.

**62.** Every Commissioner or Inspector making any inquiry under this Act shall make a full report thereof to the Board, and shall send to the Board all the records and proceedings connected with such inquiry.

Officers appointed under this Act to be deemed public servants.

**63.** Every officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

All persons required under this Act to give information or produce documents shall be legally bound to do so.

### PART B.—*As to Registration.*

Board to keep a register of Religious Institutions.

**64.** It shall be the duty of the Board to make inquiry and prepare a full and complete register of every Religious Institution.

Such register shall include the following particulars:—

(1).—The name and, so far as can be ascertained, the history of the Institution;

(2).—The names, so far as may be known, of past Trustees and the names of existing Trustees, and the mode of their appointment;

(3).—The nature and objects of the Institution, together with copies of all grants, *sunnuds*, title-deeds, and other documents relating thereto;

(4).—Statement of the nature, extent, and value of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the Institution, and of the income derived therefrom;

(5).—The existing *dittum* showing the manner in which the income of the Institution is applied or apportioned among the various objects thereof; and

(6).—Such other particulars as the Board may prescribe.

Such register shall be sealed and signed by all the Commissioners.

Copy of register to be furnished to Trustees.

**65.** It shall be the duty of the Board to furnish to the Trustees of every Religious Institution a duly certified copy of so much of the register as relates to such Religious Institution; and the same shall be deposited in the office of the Trustees or such other place as may be prescribed by the Board.

Register to be open to inspection and copies to be given on payment of fee.

**66.** Such register and certified copy shall be open to the inspection at all reasonable times of persons interested, who shall be entitled to take or obtain copies thereof on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Board.

PART C.—*As to Appointment and Removal of Trustees and Servants.*

Vacancy in the office of Trustee to be reported to Board.

**67.** Every vacancy occurring in the office of Trustee by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be forthwith reported to the Board by

(1) the surviving Trustee; or by

(2) the chief ministerial servant; or by

(3) any person interested in the Institution concerned; or by

(4) any Inspector or other officer of the Board.

How a Trustee may be appointed.

**68.** A Trustee may be appointed by

(*a*) succession or election in accordance with Trust Deeds or usage; or by

(*b*) communities, families or co-Trustees or other persons in whom such right is vested; or

(*c*) in accordance with any scheme duly sanctioned under this Act and by which the Institution concerned is regulated; or by

(*d*) an order of a Civil Court; or by

(*e*) the Board.

Appointments made under Clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be forthwith reported.

**69.** In cases coming under Clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of the last preceding section, the appointment made shall be forthwith reported to the Board by the surviving Trustees (if any), or any person succeeding or appointed, or by the chief ministerial servant of the Institution; and it shall be competent to the Board, after due inquiry, and after hearing all objections made, to recognize such appointment in writing under their hand and seal. Until so recognized, every such appointment shall be deemed to be provisional.

Nomination by Board in certain cases.

Where no appointment has been made under Clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) within thirty days from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy, it shall be lawful for the Board, after due inquiry, to nominate a duly qualified person in conformity with local usage and, so far as may be practicable, with the wishes of the community interested.

Such nomination to be notified in the District Gazette.

**70.** Such nomination shall be notified in such manner as the Board may deem fit and in the local Gazette of the district in which the Religious Institution concerned is situated; and the Board shall, by a public notice, invite any objections or suggestions with reference to such nomination to be submitted to them within a time to be specified in the notice.

Nomination to be confirmed.

**71.** On the expiration of the period specified, it shall be lawful for the Board to hear and consider all objections and suggestions made to them, and to confirm the nomination already made, or to make such other appointment as may be deemed just and proper in the interests of such Institution.

Final appointment to be binding.

**72.** Such appointment shall be notified to the surviving Trustees or to the persons interested, under the hand and seal of the Board, and shall be binding upon all concerned.

Appointments by Courts.

**73.** All appointments made by a Civil Court shall be notified to the Board by such Court, and the Board shall give immediate effect to such appointments.

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Court to direct the Board to make such inquiry and obtain such information in respect of any such appointment as the Court may see fit to direct before making such appointment.

Provided further, that, when a Civil Court has entertained an application for the appointment of a Trustee, the Court may, if it see fit, direct the Board to stay all proceedings in respect of the appointment.

Effect of appointment of Courts.

**74.** No appointment made by the Board under this Act or by any Court shall have such retrospective effect as to invalidate any act done in good faith and in the performance of their duty by the Trustees theretofore in charge of the Religious Institution in respect of which such appointment has been made.

Removal of Trustees.

**75.** Every Trustee shall be liable to be suspended, removed, or dismissed by the Board for—

(1) breach of trust, misappropriation, malversation or other misconduct, of which such Trustee may be guilty in the performance of his duty, or

(2) wilful disobedience of any order or direction issued under the provisions of this Act, or

(3) wilful neglect of duty, or
(4) incapacity or unwillingness to act, or
(5) insolvency, or
(6) by an order of a Civil Court.

Board may hold inquiry into such causes for removal.

**76.** It shall be competent to the Board to hold or direct to be held by any Commissioner or Inspector an inquiry into any of the matters specified in Section 75 in respect to any Trustee of a Religious Institution, and for that purpose to take and record the necessary evidence. The provisions of Sections 51 to 62, both inclusive, shall apply to any inquiry under this section.

May pass orders or direct prosecution.

**77.** On such evidence being submitted to the Board, it shall be lawful for the Board to suspend, remove, or dismiss such Trustee or pass such other order they may deem fit, or to take or direct proceedings, civil or criminal, against such Trustee before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Courts may refer charges for preliminary investigation by the Board.

Provided that where proceedings in respect of breach of trust, misappropriation, malversation, or misconduct are taken in any Civil Court against a Trustee, it shall be competent to such Court to refer the matter to the Board for preliminary investigation and report.

May make provisional arrangement for the management of the Institution.

**78.** In the case of the suspension, removal, or dismissal of a Trustee by the Board, it shall be competent to the Board to make provisional arrangements for the administration and management of the Religious Institution concerned pending the appointment of a successor.

Power to recover possession of property from a dismissed Trustee.

**79.** Whenever any Trustee who has been suspended, removed, or dismissed from his office under the provisions of this Act shall hold or occupy, either directly or through any other person on his behalf, any immovable or movable property belonging to a Religious Institution, and shall neglect or refuse to deliver possession of such property to the other Trustees or his successor or any person duly authorized by the Board in that behalf, it shall be competent to such Trustees, successor, or to the Board, or the person duly authorized by them, to apply to the Civil Court for a warrant requiring the said Trustee to deliver possession of the property to such Trustees or to the Board or other person aforesaid.

Court may issue warrant.

And it shall be competent to such Court to issue its warrant to any officer of the Court and give possession accordingly as if it were a warrant issued in execution of its own decree.

Board's application, &c, sufficient authority for the Court to act.

And for this purpose, the application, accompanied by the order of suspension, removal or dismissal, duly certified under the hand and seal of the Board, shall be the *primâ facie* evidence of the facts stated in the said order, and shall be sufficient authority for the Court to act as aforesaid.

Proviso as to seeking relief in due course of law.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Court from adopting the procedure laid down in Section 48 of this Act in respect to the ejectment of tenants and others, or preclude any party affected from seeking relief or redress in due course of law.

Board may call upon Trustee to state reasons for removal of any servant.

**80.** It shall be competent to the Board, on appeal or otherwise, to call upon any Trustee to submit to the Board his reasons for suspending, removing, or dismissing any servant attached to a Religious Institution, or any person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom.

Board may confirm removal, &c.

**81.** On receipt of such report, it shall be competent to the Board to confirm the suspension, removal or dismissal, or to pass such other order in respect thereof as they may deem fit. The orders passed by the Board under this section shall be final.

Proviso.

Provided that in case the servant suspended, removed, or dismissed claims a hereditary right to the office, it shall be open to him to appeal from the order of the Board, within four months from the date of such order, to the Civil Court.

The Board may hear appeals against any appointment of servants.

**82.** It shall be competent to the Board to hear and consider any objections and appeals made or preferred to them touching any appointment made by Trustees under Section 44, and to call upon the Trustees for any information in respect thereof. The Trustees shall be bound to obey such requisition within a reasonable time.

The Board may confirm such appointment of servants.

**83.** On receipt of such information, it shall be lawful for the Board to confirm such appointment, or to pass any other order in relation thereto which the Board may deem fit. Such order of the Board shall be final.

Proviso.

Provided that where the appeal relates to a claim to a hereditary office, it shall be competent to the party aggrieved by any order of the Board to prefer an appeal therefrom within four months from the date of such order to the Civil Court.

Power of the Board to remove any servant.

**84.** It shall be competent to the Board of their own motion to remove or order to be removed any servant of a Religious Institution for good and sufficient cause, and it shall be the duty of every Trustee to give immediate effect to such order.

Board may abolish obsolete offices.

**85.** It shall be competent to the Board, from time to time, on the representation of a Trustee, or of a reasonable number of the persons interested, or of their own motion, to direct the removal of any servant of a Religious Institution or other person in receipt of any emolument or perquisite therefrom whose office may from any cause be deemed by the Board to be unnecessary.

And grant gratuity.

The Board may grant a gratuity or compensation, as they deem proper, to any servant or person removed from his employment under this or the preceding section, or to his legal representative.

Board to give effect to any order of Civil Court.

**86.** The Board shall give effect to any orders passed by the Civil Court, whether on appeal or otherwise, in respect of the appointment or removal or dismissal of any servant of a Religious Institution, or any person in receipt of any emoluments or perquisites therefrom.

PART D.—*As to Control of Trustees and Funds.*

Trustees not to make any sale, mortgage, &c., for more than one year.

**87.** It shall not be lawful for any Trustee of a Religious Institution to make or grant, otherwise than with the express authority of the Board, any sale or mortgage of any property belonging to such Institution or otherwise encumber the same, or to make any exchange thereof, or to conclude any lease of immoveable property for more than one year from the making thereof.

Board may authorize sale or exchange of lands.

**88.** If at any time it shall appear to the Board that the sale, mortgage, or exchange of any property belonging to a Religious Institution is expedient in the interests thereof, the Board may, on the application of the Trustees or of their own motion, authorize such sale, mortgage, or exchange, and may give such directions in relation thereto and for the due investment of the money arising from any such sale, mortgage, or exchange, and for the repayment of any loan as they may think fit.

Letting of lands on building, mining, or other leases, cutting of timber or making improvements.

**89.** If it shall appear to the Board that any lands of a Religious Institution may be beneficially let on building, mining, plantation, or other leases, or for cutting timber, or that it is expedient in the interests of such Institution that any well, tank, or channel and the like should be made or repaired or improved, or that any existing road or street should be repaired, or that any new road or street should be made, or any drains or sewers made, through any part of its lands, or that any new building should be erected, or that any existing building should be repaired, altered, rebuilt, or wholly removed, or that any other improvement or alteration in the state or condition of such lands or buildings should be made, it shall be competent to the Board, upon the application of any Trustee, or of their own motion, to pass such orders in respect of the matters aforesaid as the Board may deem fit.

Board may authorize application of funds.

And the Board may authorize the application of any moneys or funds belonging to such Institution for any of the purposes or acts aforesaid.

The Board may authorize the redemption of rent charge.

**90.** The Board may, whenever they deem fit, authorize the redemption by the owners, holders, or occupiers of any land belonging to a Religious Institution, of any rent charge, *jodi*, assessment or other periodical payment charged upon the land, or any fees or other contributions payable to such Institution by the payers of such fees or contributions, upon such terms and conditions as the Board may deem beneficial to such Institution, and may give directions for securing the due investment and application of the money arising from such redemption for the benefit of such Institution.

Apportionment of property to Religious Institution.

**91.** When there is any uncertainty as to the specific part of any property which is applicable to the purposes of any Religious Institution, or whenever it may seem to the Board expedient to do so, it shall be competent to the Board, after due inquiry, to determine and certify under their seal and signature what portion of such property shall thereafter be specially applicable to the purposes of such Institution, to the exoneration of the residue of such property.

Provided that any person interested may appeal against such determination to the Civil Court.

Mode of investing surplus funds.

**92.** It shall be competent to the Board to direct or authorize the investment of any surplus fund or accumulations belonging to any Religious Institution in the purchase of lands or Government securities or in such other manner as may be most conducive to the interests of the Institution.

Application of surplus funds.

**93.** It shall be lawful for the Board to apply any surplus funds or accumulations belonging to any Religious Institution to any educational or other purposes approved by the Board, which shall not be inconsistent with the objects of such Institution.

Report of such appropriation to be made and published.

Provided always that a special report shall be made of all such appropriations of surplus funds or accumulations to the Governor in Council for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the Gazettes of the districts concerned.

Board to recover property improperly alienated.

**94.** Whenever the Board are satisfied that any property belonging to a Religious Institution has been sold, mortgaged, or otherwise alienated to its detriment, contrary to law and to this Act, or the terms of the Trust, it shall be the duty of the Board to take measures to set aside such alienations, and to recover possession of the property improperly alienated.

Provided that, in the absence of collusion, it shall be lawful for the Board to pay the value of any permanent improvements made to or upon the property by the alienee, his heir or representative.

Board may set aside leases.

**95.** Whenever it may be proved to the satisfaction of the Board that any property of a Religious Institution has been leased by a Trustee—

(*a*) for a longer term of years than is consistent with the proper management of such Institution, or

(*b*) for a term of lives showing an improvident alienation, or

(*c*) for clearly inadequate consideration, or

(*d*) with a stipulation for perpetual renewal or other improper condition, or

(*e*) for the private benefit of the Trustee, or any of his relatives or servants, or

(*f*) with a fraudulent intent, and in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Institution,

it shall be competent to the Board to take steps in order to set aside such lease, and recover possession of the property improperly leased or alienated.

Compensation for improvement.

Provided that, where there has been no collusion between the Trustees and the lessee in respect of the lease so set aside, it shall be lawful for the Board to grant such compensation as they may deem fit for permanent improvements to the property effected by the lessee during his tenure of the lease.

Leases, sales, &c., authorized by the Board to be valid.

**96.** All leases, sales, mortgages, exchanges, or other transactions authorized by the Board under this Act shall have the like effect as if they had been authorized or directed by the express terms of the Trust affecting such Institution.

Board to take charge of Escheats.

**97.** It shall be competent to the Board to take charge of all lands or other Endowments of any Religious Institution which from any cause may have escheated to Government and which may, from time to time, be transferred to the management and control of the Board for the purposes of this Act.

Board may apply funds arising therefrom to purposes of education, &c.

**98.** It shall be lawful for the Board, subject to the direction of the Governor in Council, to apply the funds arising from such lands or other Endowments to purposes of education or other objects conducive to the public good, health, or convenience.

Board to take charge of Charitable Institutions.

**99.** It shall be lawful for the Board to take charge of and bring under their management and control any Colleges, Choultries, or other Charitable Institutions and their Endowments which may, from time to time, be transferred to them by the Governor in Council; and the Board shall provide for the due administration of all such Institutions and Endowments.

Board to furnish to Government reports and returns of such Escheats and Institutions.

**100.** The Board shall furnish to the Governor in Council such periodical reports and returns in respect of all escheated lands or other Endowments and of all Colleges, Choultries, or other Charitable Institutions and their Endowments, which may have been transferred to their management under Sections 97 and 99 as may from time to time be directed by the Governor in Council.

Application of funds when the original object of the founder fails.

**101.** Whenever any object designated by the founder of a Religious Institution fails or becomes impracticable, or the terms of the deed or writing creating the Trust cannot be carried out, it shall be lawful for the Board—either of its own motion, or upon the application of a Trustee or any other person interested therein—to apply to the Civil Court to devote the funds to purposes of education or other objects conducive to public good, and such Court may make such order as it thinks fit on such application.

Board may sanction annual fee or honorarium to Trustees.

**102.** It shall be competent to the Board on application of the Trustees to sanction the payment to the Trustees of a fee or *honorarium* at the close of each year after the accounts of the Institution have been audited and reviewed by the Board and after the report prescribed by Section 23 has been duly published.

Such fee or honorarium shall be paid out of the balance, if any, which may be left at the close of the year after defraying all the expenses of the Institution.

### PART E.—*As to Accounts.*

Board may call for Accounts.

**103.** It shall be the duty of the Board at the close of each calendar year to call upon and obtain from the Trustees of every Religious Institution a full and correct statement showing—

(*a*) the balance, if any, brought forward from the previous year;

(*b*) all receipts in cash or in kind during the year on account of such Institution, with the dates of such receipts;

(*c*) all payments made during the same period, with the dates of such payments;

(*d*) the balance at the credit of the Institution at the close of the year;

(*e*) all offerings, contributions and gifts, and other property which shall have been received or acquired for the institution during the year; and

(*f*) all debts due to or by such Institution.

Board may review.

The Board may, whenever they think fit, review the statement and give such orders and directions in respect thereof as to them may seem necessary.

And all such orders and directions shall be binding on and shall be obeyed by the Trustees.

Such review shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and such portions of the statements as relate to the Religious Institutions in each district shall be published in the local Gazette of that district.

Accounts to be open to inspection of Board, &c.

**104.** All books and accounts of every Religious Institution, with all vouchers connected therewith, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board or any Commissioner or Inspector or other person duly authorized in that behalf, and the Board may call for and examine such books, accounts, and vouchers whenever they think fit.

Board to prescribe forms of books and accounts.

**105.** It shall be competent to the Board, from time to time, to prescribe the forms of books, accounts, and statements to be kept and furnished under this Act, and every Trustee required to keep and furnish such books, accounts, and statements shall be bound to use such forms.

Audit of accounts.

**106.** The Board shall, as soon as possible after the close of each calendar year, cause the accounts of receipts and expenditure of all Religious Institutions to be audited by an Inspector or other officer appointed by them for the purpose. Such Inspector or other officer shall, on the completion of the audit, submit a report to the Board on the state of the accounts and the result of the audit made by him. Such report may be published in the local Gazette of the district in which the Institution is situated, or in such other manner as to the Board may seem fit.

The Board may, whenever it shall appear to them necessary, appoint a professional Auditor to conduct any such audit, and such Auditor shall receive such remuneration as the Board may determine. Such remuneration may be paid from the funds vested in the Board, or from the funds of the Religious Institution whose accounts have been audited, as the Board may direct.

Board may take stock.

**107.** It shall be lawful for the Board, from time to time, to examine or cause to be examined the balance of cash remaining at the credit of any Religious Institution, and all other property belonging thereto, and to ascertain whether such

balance and property agree with the entries in the accounts and books of the Institution. The Board may pass such orders in respect of the result of such examination or institute such inquiry or proceeding thereon as may be necessary.

Board may require Trustees to furnish back account.

**108.** Whenever the Board see reason to believe that a breach of trust has been committed by the Trustees of any Religious Institution, it shall be competent to the Board to call upon the Trustees to furnish accounts of previous years for a period not exceeding twelve years, and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to comply with such requisition.

May move Court to require Trustees to account.

Provided that in all such cases it shall be lawful to the Board to apply to the Civil Court for an order directing an account against the Trustees for such longer period as may seem fit to such Court.

PART F.—*As to giving Opinions and Advice, and Arbitration.*

Board to give opinion and advice.

**109.** The Board may, upon the application of the Trustees of a Religious Institution, or otherwise, give their opinion, advice, or direction respecting

(1) any matter connected with the administration thereof, or

(2) any question or dispute relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like, in such Institutions.

Board may make inquiry, &c.

**110.** The Board may, before giving any opinion, advice, or direction

(1) cause an inquiry to be made;

(2) cause the report of any previous inquiry to be deposited for local inspection;

(3) give notice of the same being deposited; and

(4) consider any statements or objections which may be made or transmitted to them, and thereupon record such opinion, advice, or direction as to the Board may seem fit.

Opinion or advice to be in writing, certified and sealed.

**111.** Such opinion, advice, or direction shall be certified in writing and sealed with the seal of the Board.

Indemnity to Trustees.

**112.** Every Trustee acting upon the opinion, advice, or direction of the Board shall be deemed to have acted in accordance with his Trust; and no order subsequently made by any Court shall have such retrospective effect as to interfere with the indemnity given by this section.

Act not to protect persons guilty of fraud or misrepresentation.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend to indemnify any Trustee for an act done in accordance with the opinion, advice, or direction of the Board if the Trustee has been guilty of fraud or wilful concealment, or misrepresentation of facts in obtaining the opinion, advice, or direction.

Power to arbitrate in matters of ritual and the like.

**113.** In case any question or dispute respecting rites, ceremonial observances, precedence, and the like in connection with any Religious Institution shall arise, it shall be lawful for the parties to such question or dispute, Trustees, or person interested therein, to submit the same for the decision or arbitration of the Board.

Decision or award binding on Trustees, &c.

It shall be competent to the Board to make the requisite inquiry in respect to the matter submitted to them and give such decision or award as to them may seem fit. The decision or award shall be certified in writing under the seal of the Board and the signatures of not less than two Commissioners, and shall be binding on the Trustees and all persons concerned.

PART G.—*As to Schemes.*

Board may revise existing schemes.

**114.** It shall be competent to the Board to confirm, revise, modify, or set aside any existing *dittam* or scheme of administration relating to any Religious Institution.

Or propose new schemes.

Where there is no *dittam* or scheme of administration existing, or where an existing scheme has been set aside, it shall be the duty of the Board, upon the application of a Trustee, or any person interested, or of their own motion, to frame a new proposed scheme.

Notice to be published.

Every such proposed scheme shall, in the first instance, be published by notice in the district in which the Institution concerned is situated, in such manner as the Board may deem fit for securing due publicity.

Notice to invite objection.

Every such notice shall require any objection to such proposed scheme, or any suggestions in relation thereto, to be made known or transmitted to the Secretary within three months from the publication of such notice.

Board may modify or affirm scheme.

**115.** After the expiration of such period, the Board shall consider all objections and suggestions which may have been submitted to them, and may thereupon modify, alter, or approve such proposed scheme; and after all objections and suggestions shall have been disposed of, or if no objections or suggestions shall have been made, the Board may proceed to affirm such scheme, and to certify the same in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Scheme when settled to be certified and deposited by the Board.

**116.** Every scheme finally settled by the Board shall be certified by the Board under their seal and the signatures of not less than two Commissioners, and a copy of such scheme shall be deposited with the Trustees, and also in some convenient place within the locality in which the Institution may be wholly or partially situated, and at the office of the Board.

Scheme to be binding.

And such scheme and any subsequent alteration or modification thereof shall be binding on all parties concerned, unless set aside by the Civil Court.

Reference to Court.

**117.** If, before giving any opinion, advice, or direction, or framing or settling any scheme of administration as provided in Section 115, the Board entertain any doubt on any question of law or usage having the force of law, it shall be competent to them to draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer the point on which doubt is entertained, with a statement of their own opinion, for the decision of the Civil Court.

Such Court shall upon hearing all parties interested decide the point so referred, and transmit to the Board a copy of its decision under its seal and signature.

Procedure on reference.

And on the receipt of such decision it shall be the duty of the Board to act in conformity therewith.

PART H.—*As to Suits.*

**118.** No Trustee of a Religious Institution shall institute a suit or other legal proceeding in respect of any matter connected with such Institution, or withdraw or compromise the same, without the previous consent, obtained in writing, of the Board.

Suits by Trustees.

**119.** If it shall appear to the Board that such suit or other proceeding may be instituted, it shall be competent to the Board to give a certificate under the signature of their Secretary to that effect.

Suits may be allowed to proceed.

**120.** Whenever it shall appear to the Board that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite with respect to any Religious Institution, the Board may direct such proceedings to be taken by any Trustee, or other person to be nominated for the purpose by the Board, in writing, under the hand of their Secretary, and give such other directions in relation thereto, as the Board may deem proper.

Power of Board to direct legal proceedings.

**121.** If in any case it shall appear to the Board to be expedient that proceedings should be instituted by the Advocate-General or other officer acting under Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Board may certify such case, under the hand of their Secretary, to such Advocate-General or other officer, and furnish such statements and particulars as in the opinion of the Board may be requisite for the proper elucidation of the case.

Power of Board to certify certain cases to Advocate-General or Government Pleader for legal proceedings.

The Advocate-General or other Officer aforesaid may thereupon institute such legal proceedings in a Civil Court.

Advocate-General or Government Pleader may proceed thereupon.

**122.** No person shall institute any suit or other legal proceeding in respect of any Institution until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered to the Board or left at their office explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and residence of the intended plaintiff, together with the name of the Institution in respect of which the suit or other proceeding is intended to be instituted.

Suits by other persons.

**123.** Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to restrain or limit the powers of the Advocate-General or other officer duly authorized in that behalf under Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Not to limit the powers of the Advocate-General.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Advocate-General or other officer authorized as aforesaid to refer any application made to him under the said Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure for previous investigation and report by the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Board to make such investigation and report with due care and expedition.

Law officers may refer applications to Board for previous investigation and report.

**124.** On receiving such notice as is provided in Section 122, it shall be competent for the Board, after making such inquiry as may be necessary, to give such directions in respect thereof to the Trustees of the Institution concerned as to the Board may seem fit.

Board may give directions.

**125.** If, before or after the institution of any suit or other legal proceeding, it appear to the Board that any claim or demand or cause of action may, with advantage to the Institution concerned, be compromised or adjusted, it shall be competent to the Board to effect or direct such compromise or adjustment.

Board may compromise.

And upon the due performance of the terms and conditions of such compromise or adjustment all further suit or other proceeding shall be barred in respect to the cause of action concerning which such compromise or adjustment has been made.

Such compromise to be a final bar to all actions, &c.

**126.** All costs and expenses incurred in respect of legal proceedings authorized to be taken under Part H of Chapter IV of this Act shall be chargeable, subject to the directions of the Board, to the Religious Institution on whose behalf such legal proceedings may have been instituted or defended.

Costs, &c., of legal proceedings chargeable to the Religious Institution concerned.

---

CHAPTER V.—OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

**127.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Act XVII of 1864, the Secretary to the Board for the time being, together with such other person as the Governor in Council may appoint, shall be Official Trustees of Religious Institutions, and shall, for the purposes of taking, holding, conveying, and administering property, be a corporation sole, and shall have perpetual succession.

Appointment of Official Trustees of Religious Institutions.

Provided also that any Hindu Commissioner appointed under Section 4 of this Act not being the Chairman shall be eligible for the office of Official Trustee under this section, and shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 250 as shall from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council.

Any Commissioner eligible for the office.

**128.** The Official Trustee appointed by the Governor in Council other than a Commissioner shall be a person professing the Hindu religion. And he shall receive such monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 350 as shall from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall not hold any office connected with any Religious Institution.

Salary of Official Trustee appointed by the Court.

Qualification.

The Secretary to the Board may as *ex-officio* Trustee, under Section 127, receive such additional monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 250 as shall from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council.

Secretary may be *ex-officio* Trustee.

**129.** On the occurrence of any vacancy amongst the Official Trustees of Religious Institutions, it shall be the duty of the Board to report the same forthwith to the Governor in Council, and take all necessary steps for the conduct of the business until the vacancy is filled up in due course.

Board to report vacancy and provide for the duty.

**130.** The Official Trustees may, from time to time, subject to the orders of the Board, and with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council—

Appointment and removal of officers.

appoint such officers, auditors, aud servants as may be necessary;

grant salaries, pensions, and other emoluments to such persons; and

suspend or remove any such persons.

**131.** The Official Trustees shall have the possession, management, and control of all property which may become vested in them under this Act, and shall apply the income thereof to the purposes of the several Trusts committed to them.

Official Trustees to hold and apply all property.

**132.** In all matters affecting their Trusts the Official Trustees shall act under the immediate direction of the Board, who shall have the same powers of supervision and control over such Official Trustees as such Board have over other Trustees under this Act.

To act under the orders of the Board.

Provided that nothing in this section shall bar the action of any Civil Court having jurisdiction from exercising the same in respect of any Trust or property vested in the Official Trustees. And all orders of such Court shall be binding on the Board and on the Official Trustees.

**133.** If any person shall be about to grant, assign, or settle any property, moveable or immoveable, upon or subject to any Trust of a religious or charitable nature, it shall be lawful for such person, with the consent of the Board and of the Official Trustees, to appoint such Official Trustees by the deed or writing creating the Trust to be the Trustees of such settlement.

Official Trustees may, with consent, be appointed Trustees of Settlement by grant or, &c.

Upon such appointment the property so granted shall vest in the Official Trustees, and shall be held by them upon the Trust declared and set forth in the said deed or writing.

Vesting of property.

**134.** Whenever the Trustees of any Religious Institution desire to withdraw from the management thereof, and to vest the property of such Institution in the Official Trustees, or

Board may apply to Court to vest property of Religious Institutions in Official Trustees.

where there are no Trustees existing, or

where it is uncertain in whom the property of any Religious Institution is vested, or

where the persons in whom such property is vested cannot be found, or are under age, or of unsound mind, insolvent, or otherwise incapable of acting, or

where in consequence of differences among the Trustees of any Religious Institution, or by reason of other considerations affecting the beneficial management thereof, it is necessary to withdraw the Institution from the management of the existing Trustees, or

where there may be other good and sufficient cause,

the Board may at their discretion apply to the Civil Court to vest the property of such institution in the Official Trustees.

**135.** It shall be competent to such Court to make an order vesting the property in the Official Trustees either permanently or for a specified period, or to pass such other orders in respect thereof as may seem fit to the Court.

Court may vest property in Official Trustees upon such application.

Upon such order being made, the property of the institution shall vest in the Official Trustees, and shall be held by them upon the same Trusts on which such property was previously held.

Provided that any Court having jurisdiction may, without any application from the Board, appoint the Official Trustees to be Trustees of any Religious Institution or Trust, and thereupon the property of such Institution or Trust shall vest in the Official Trustees.

Or without application.

**136.** The Official Trustees may, under the orders of the Board, direct that all or any of the property belonging to a Religious Institution or Trust which may have become vested in such Official Trustees shall be placed under the management of any Trustee appointed to act in the administration of such Religious Institution or Trust, and the Trustee so appointed shall thereupon have the possession and control of such property as if it had vested in such Trustees.

Official Trustees may transfer any property to the act Trustees of any Religious Institution.

**137.** All Trustees apppointed under the last preceding section to act in the administration of any Religious Institution shall have the same duties and responsibilities as Trustees under this Act, and shall be subject to the orders of the Board.

Duties and responsibilities of Trustees acting in administration of any Religious Institution.

**138.** The Official Trustees shall keep and maintain in respect of each Trust—

Official Trustees to keep inventories and accounts.

(1) correct inventories of all property which may from time to time become vested in them;

(2) true and correct accounts of all receipts and disbursements; and

(3) any other books and accounts which the Board may direct.

**139.** The said inventories, accounts, and books shall be kept in the office of the Official Trustees, and shall be at all reasonable times open for the inspection of the Board, or of any Civil Court, or of any person authorized by the Board or any Court in that behalf, or of any person interested.

Such records to be kept at the office subject to inspection.

**140.** It shall be the duty of the Official Trustees to close the accounts of each Trust on the last day of December in each year.

To close their accounts each calendar year.

**141.** The Official Trustees shall, in the month of April in each year, submit to the Board a full report on the several Trusts which may have become vested in them.

Report to be submitted to the Board.

The report shall be accompanied by accounts in such form and detail as may be determined by the Board, showing for each Trust—

(1) the balance, if any, brought forward from the previous year;

(2) all receipts in cash during the year in in respect of such Trust, with the dates of such receipts;

(3) all payments made during the same period, with the dates of such payments;

(4) the balance at the credit of the Trust at the close of the year;

(5) all property other than money which shall have come during the year into the possession of such Official Trustees or into the hands of any person employed by them; and

(6) all debts due to or by every Trust vested in the Official Trustees.

To be accompanied by a Schedule of Trust.

The report shall likewise be accompanied by a schedule of all Trusts and of the property connected therewith of which the Official Trustees shall have ceased to be the Trustees during the same period, specifying the nature and value of such property and the persons to whom it has been transferred.

Board to review and publish.

**142.** The Board may review such report, and pass such orders thereon as they deem fit.

To be published in the Gazette.

A copy of such report and accounts shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and so much of the accounts as relates to each Trust shall be published in the Gazettes of of the districts in which the principal portion of the property belonging to such Trust is situated.

Account to be furnished to the persons by whom property was vested in Official Trustees.

In every case in which a Trust has become vested in the Official Trustees under Section 133, a copy of so much of the report and accounts aforesaid as relates to such Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of August next ensuing, be furnished, under the seal and signature of the Official Trustees, to the person by whom the Trust was vested in such Official Trustees or to his representatives.

Copies to be furnished to the Court.

In every case in which a Trust has become vested in the Official Trustees by order of any Civil Court, a copy of so much of the report and accounts and of the schedule as relates to such Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of August in every year, or such other date as the Court may direct, be submitted to such Court.

The Court may file and pass orders.

**143.** The Court shall cause the accounts and schedules submitted to it to be filed as records in the Court, and it shall be competent to the Court to pass such orders thereon as may seem fit. Such orders shall be binding on the Official Trustees and on the Board.

Investment of funds.

**144.** The Official Trustees shall cause all capital moneys received by them to be invested in Government securities, or as provided by the Trust, or as the Board or a Civil Court may direct.

To realize funds improperly invested.

**145.** If in any case the Trust funds or any part thereof shall at the time of vesting in the Official Trustees be found to have been invested otherwise than as provided by the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Official Trustees, within a reasonable time, to realize the funds so improperly invested, and to invest the same as provided in the last section.

To call for and recover all income due under securities.

**146.** It shall be competent to the Civil Court or any Court by whose order a Trust has been vested in Official Trustees by an order to authorize the Official Trustees to call upon any persons in whose name they are held for a transfer of, and to transfer, any securities, annuities or stock, to the Official Trustees, and to receive and recover, in trust for the Institution concerned, all dividends, interest, and income and arrears thereof due upon any such securities, annuities or stock.

It shall be the duty of all such persons to comply with the directions contained in such order.

May re-transfer Trust property to actual Trustee.

**147.** Nothing in Chapter V shall prevent the re-transfer of any Trust property which may have become vested in the Official Trustees to the original or any subsequently appointed Trustee, or to such other person as the Court which originally vested the property shall direct, unless otherwise provided in the deed or writing creating the Trust.

Application to the Court by whom to be made.

**148.** Any order of Court under Chapter V may be made on the application—

of the Board, or
of the Official Trustees, or
of any person beneficially interested in any Trust property, or
of any Trustee thereof.

Property subject to contribution.

**149.** The property of every Trust which shall become vested in the Official Trustees under the provisions of Chapter V shall be chargeable annually with a sum not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the gross annual income derived from such property, payable to the Official Trust Fund. The actual percentage to be charged in each year shall be determined by the Board in communication with the Official Trustees.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Board to exempt from the operation of this section Trusts whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 50.

Official Trust Fund Account.

**150.** Such sums shall be placed to an account at the Bank of Madras or such other Bank as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council, to be termed "the Religious Institutions' Official Trust Account," and shall be employed in defraying all expenses incident to the carrying out of the provisions relating to Official Trustees.

Cheques how to be drawn.

All cheques for the payment of money held upon such account shall be signed by at least one of the Official Trustees, and shall be a sufficient authority to the Bank to make such payments.

Indemnity to Official Trustees.

**151.** No Official Trustee shall be chargeable with, or accountable for, any loss or misapplication of the funds under his control, unless the same shall have been occasioned by his own neglect or default.

---

## CHAPTER VI.—OF APPEALS FROM THE ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

Orders of Board may be appealed against.

**152.** The Advocate-General or other person empowered by Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any Trustee or servant of a Religious Institution, or any reasonable proportion of the persons interested therein, or any persons whose rights are affected by any order of the Board, may appeal to the Civil Court against such order, except where otherwise provided for by this Act, within four calendar months from the passing of such order.

Except in respect of rites and ceremonial observances.

Provided that no appeal shall be entertained in respect of rites and ceremonial observances, and the like.

Notice of appeal to the Board.

**153.** No appeal shall be preferred by any person without previous notice thereof having been given to the Board thirty clear days before the presentation of such appeal.

Board may appear in support.

It shall be lawful to the Board or any Trustee or other person duly authorized in that behalf to appear before the Court in support of the order appealed against.

Powers of the Courts in respect to appeal.

**154.** Upon such appeal being preferred, the Court may, at any stage of the proceedings, require from the Board their reasons for making the order appealed against, or may remit the matter for re-consideration or revision by the Board, with or without any declaration of opinion or instructions in relation thereto, or may make such other order in relation to the matter of the appeal as the Court shall think just. And the Court may certify the same to the Board, whose duty it shall be to conform thereto.

Costs.

**155.** The Court may pass such orders as to the costs incidental to the appeal and as to the security which may be required from any appellant, other than the Advocate-General or other officer aforesaid, as the Court may deem fit.

Board may appeal against decree, &c., of a Civil Court.

**156.** It shall be competent to the Board or any of the persons mentioned in section 152 to prefer an appeal to the Court authorized by law to hear appeals from the decisions of any Courts subordinate to it against any decree or order passed under the provisions of this Act.

Time for preferring appeals.

Such appeal shall be preferred within four months from the date of the passing of such decree or order.

Applications and appeals to be by petition.

**157.** All applications and appeals made to any Court under this Act by the Board, or by the Official Trustees, or by any Trustee of a Religious Institution or other person duly authorized by the Board on that behalf, may be made by a petition bearing a stamp of the value prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to petitions to such Courts.

---

## CHAPTER VII.—OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

**158.** The Board may from time to time make, alter, or rescind bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(*a*) the distribution of business amongst the Commissioners;

(*b*) the delegation of any powers of the Board to Committees consisting of their body or to individual Commissioners;

(*c*) the procedure at the meeting of the Board or of any Committee of the Commissioners;

(*d*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head office of the Board;

(*e*) the preparation and submission to the Board of an annual budget of receipts and expenditure by the Trustees of the Religious Institutions under their control;

(*f*) the preparation of a general annual budget for Religious Institutions by the Board;

(*g*) the remittance to Madras of the annual payments fixed under Sections 5 and 149;

(*h*) the periodical accounts, reports, and statements to be rendered to the Board by the Trustees of Religious Institutions, and by the Inspectors, Auditors, and other officers appointed by the Board;

(*i*) the form and manner of applications to the Board for schemes, opinion, or advice;

(*j*) the mode of conducting local inquiries by Inspectors or joint agencies;

(*k*) the safe custody of the Trust funds and securities which shall come into the possession of Official Trustees; and generally for

(*l*) the due discharge of their duties by the Official Trustees; and the Board may by such bye-laws and rules amongst other things direct where and how the funds and securities and other property belonging to the Trusts of which the Official Trustees are the Trustees shall be kept, invested, or deposited, and how any remittances thereof shall be made; and

(*m*) generally for the conduct of all proceedings and business under this Act.

Binding on Official Trustees.

Bye-laws made under clauses (*k*) and (*l*) shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall be binding on the Official Trustees; and the same shall be a full authority and indemnity for all persons acting in pursuance thereof.

Provided that no bye-law or alteration or rescission of any bye-law shall be of any validity except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and unless it has been previously approved by the Governor in Council.

---

## CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor in Council may transfer escheats to Board.

**159.** It shall be competent to the Governor in Council, from time to time at his discretion, and subject to such directions as he may see fit to give in that behalf, to transfer to the management and control of the Board for the purposes of this Act any lands or other

Endowments of any Religious Institution which from whatever cause may have escheated to Government; and such lands or other Endowments shall thereupon vest in the Board.

Governor in Council may transfer Charitable Institutions.

160. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time at his discretion, and subject to such directions as he may see fit to give in that behalf, to transfer to the management and control of Board any Colleges, Choultries, or other Hindu Charitable Institutions, together with the lands or other Endowments belonging thereto, and thereupon such Institutions and the lands or other Endowments aforesaid shall vest in the Board—anything in Madras Regulation VII of 1817 notwithstanding.

---

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide for the better administration of Hindu charities in the Presidency of Fort St. George. The existing legislation specially applicable is contained in Act XX of 1863, under which the management of Hindu Temples and similar Institutions is committed to (1) hereditary or independent Trustees of the kind mentioned in section 4 of the Act, and (2) Trustees appointed by Committees of Management created by the Act; and power is given to any person interested to sue the Trustee in the Civil Court for any misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty committed by such Trustee; but no suit can be brought under the Act without the leave of the Court. It has been found that neither the general law nor the provisions of Act XX of 1863 are sufficient to secure the due administration of Hindu Charitable Trusts in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and there is reason to believe that great abuses prevail in the management of such Trusts, involving considerable breaches of trust and misappropriation of funds by persons having the control of such Institutions.

2. The Bill is divided into eight chapters.

### Preliminary.

3. Chapter I states the title, extent, and commencement. It repeals so much of Act XX of 1863 as relates to Hindu Temples and Establishments, except so far as that Act preserves Madras Regulation VII of 1817. The Board of Revenue still superintend the management of Choultries and Chuttrums under Section 2 of the Regulation. So much of Act XX of 1863 as relates to Mosques or other Mahomedan Religious Establishments is untouched by the Bill. Section 3 defines "Board," "Commissioner," "Religious Institution," "Trustee," "Person interested," "Officer," and "Civil Court."

### Of the Constitution of the Board and the Transaction of Business.

4. Chapter II provides for the appointment of a Board, upon the model of the Charity Commissioners in England, to be called the Hindu Religious Institutions' Board. The Board is to consist of four Commissioners: three of the Commissioners and the Secretary are to be Hindus, and the fourth Commissioner is to be a European Barrister. The Commissioners and Secretary are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and are to be paid salaries, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the amounts specified in the Bill. They are to have an office in Madras and to have a common seal. Inspectors, not exceeding five in number, as also additional Inspectors when required, are to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The cost of the establishment in Madras is to be paid by an annual contribution by every Religious Institution, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross annual income of the Institution. Section 9 authorizes the Board, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to raise loans upon the security of the funds vested in them. Directions are given for regulating the transaction of business at meetings of the Board, and authorizing the Board to appoint and dismiss clerks and servants, and to fix their salaries and pensions. The Board (section 23) are expressly required to make a general report of all the proceedings in the month of April in every year to the Government. The report is to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and such portions of it as affect the Religious Institutions of any particular district are to be published in the local Gazette of that district.

### Of Trustees and their Duties.

5. Chapter III deals with Trustees and sets forth their duties. The Trustees of every Religious Institution are required to furnish to the Board a complete and true account showing the history and objects of the Institution, with copies of all grants and title-deeds, a statement of all the property of the Institution and of its application, and to set forth the existing scheme of administration. If this duty be adequately performed, an authentic record will in time be established which will prove most advantageous in securing the due administration of charitable Trusts. There being no such record at present, the detection of the misuse of charity funds is beset with difficulty. Trustees are further required to apply the funds according to the Trust, or any sanctioned scheme of administration. All servants are to be under the control of Trustees. All property belonging to the Institution shall vest in and be under their control, and they are required to provide for the proper cultivation and leasing of all lands and buildings belonging to the Trust; and minute directions are given for the due performance of their duties. It will be part of their duty to submit proposals to the Board for altering schemes, and to keep the Board informed of all matters affecting the interests of the Institution. Trustees will be bound to obey all lawful orders by the Board, and they are authorized to fill up vacancies in the office of Trustee subject to the orders of the Board. They

may dismiss servants subject to an appeal to the Board. They may apply to the Board for advice or opinion or directions respecting any dispute as to rites, ceremonial observances, or the like. Section 40 declares that when Trustees exercise their discretion in good faith, and in all cases in which they act under the orders of the Board, they shall not incur any personal liability. Power is given to recover possession of property from dismissed servants by summary proceedings before a Magistrate, and from tenants, whose tenancy has expired, by like proceedings in the Civil Court.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

6. Chapter IV prescribes the duties of the Board and gives powers to enable them to perform the prescribed duties. Among the more important duties are the making and maintaining of a register containing all the information relating to Institutions which the Trustees are required to furnish by the preceding chapter, to appoint and remove Trustees and servants, to control the application and investment of funds and audit accounts, to give opinions and advice, and to arbitrate in cases of dispute in respect of rites and ceremonial observances, and to frame schemes of administration. Parts A to H contain provisions enabling the Board to fulfil the duties imposed upon them. Power is given to hold local investigations into the affairs of any Institution, and for this purpose to depute any Commissioner or Inspector. In some cases persons resident in the locality are to be associated with the Commissioner or Inspector holding the inquiry; and the Board, or any Commissioner, or Inspector duly authorized are entitled to require written statements or accounts from Trustees, Agents, and persons in possession of the property of the Trust, to summon witnesses and examine them upon oath and to require the production of documents.

7. Part C treats of the appointment and removal of Trustees. The occurrence of vacancies in the office is to be reported to the Board. The appointment of new Trustees is to be subject to the approval of the Board, except where the appointment is made by a Civil Court, and in certain cases the Board may appoint in the manner provided by Sections 69 to 72 of the Bill. Trustees are liable to dismissal by the Board for breach of trust, neglect of duty, incapacity to act, insolvency, or wilful disobedience of any direction issued under the Act, and the Board may hold inquiries into the conduct of Trustees and direct proceedings of a civil or criminal character to be taken against them. The Civil Court, on the other hand, may remit any case for investigation by the Board whenever a suit is brought against a Trustee for breach of trust or other misconduct. The property of any Institution unlawfully held by any Trustee who has been dismissed or suspended may be recovered by summary application to the Civil Court (section 79). The dismissal or suspension of servants is to be subject to the directions of the Board, and any servant asserting a hereditary right may appeal to the Civil Court from any order of the Board removing him from his office. The Board may remove any servant for good cause when the service is no longer necessary, subject to the right of appeal to the Civil Court in the case of a person holding a hereditary office.

8. Part D relates to the control of Trustees and funds. Trustees are prohibited from making any sale, exchange, or mortgage of Trust property, or from making leases of immoveable property for more than a year, without the express sanction of the Board, but the Board are empowered to make such alienations, or to let the property on building, mining, plantation or other leases, or to make improvements upon it. Where it is uncertain what specific part of any property is applicable to the purposes of any Institution, or whenever they may think fit, the Board may certify what part of the property is so applicable to the exoneration of the residue, but this power is subject to appeal to the Civil Court by any person interested. The Board may authorize the investments of funds in any manner deemed most beneficial, and may apply, subject to the obligation of making a special report to the Government, to be published in the Gazette, the surplus funds of any Religious Institution to any educational or other purpose not inconsistent with the objects of the Institution. Power is given to the Board to take measures to set aside improvident alienation of Trust property, and to make compensation to the alienees in respect of permanent improvements made upon the property. The Board may take charge of all lands or other Endowments of any Religious Institution which have escheated to Government and have been granted to the Board in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Bill upon the Government (section 159); and in such cases the Board may apply the funds to purposes of education or other objects conducive to the public good, health, and convenience. The Board may also take charge of and administer any Colleges, Choultries, and other Charitable Institutions which may be transferred to the Board by the Government under Section 160 of the Bill, notwithstanding anything contained in Madras Regulation VII of 1817. In all cases where the object of any Institution fails or becomes impracticable, or the Trust cannot be carried out, the Board may apply to the Civil Court to direct that the funds of such Institution may be applied to purposes of education or other objects conducive to the public good. The Board is also authorized to sanction the payment of fees to Trustees.

ACCOUNTS.

9. Part E provides for keeping accounts by Trustees. The Board may prescribe the forms of books of account to be kept and furnished by Trustees, direct audits of such accounts and examine the balance of cash and other property in the possession of Trustees.

10. Part F authorizes the Board to give directions, opinions and advice, or to act as arbitrators upon matters connected with the administration of Institutions and upon questions relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like. Before acting under this part the Board

may hold inquiries and consider any statements or objections which may be made to the Board. Trustees acting in pursuance of the opinion, direction, or advice of the Board are indemnified, except where there has been fraud or wilful misrepresentation or concealment of facts in obtaining the same. In case of dispute arising with respect to ceremonial observances, precedence, or the like, the parties to the dispute may refer it for the decision of the Board, whose decision shall be binding upon Trustees and all persons concerned.

11. Part G treats of schemes. The Board may alter any existing scheme of administration or frame new schemes. Every proposed new scheme shall be duly published, and objections are to be sent to the Secretary within three months from publication of the notice. Upon the final settlement of the scheme it shall be certified under the seal of the Board: a copy shall be deposited with the Trustee, another copy at the office of the Board, and a third in some convenient place where the Institution is situated. The scheme so settled, as well as any subsequent alteration thereof, is to be binding upon all parties concerned, unless it is set aside by the Civil Court. Section 117 provides that if before giving any opinion, advice or direction, or settling any scheme, the Board entertain any doubt upon any question of law, or usage having the force of law, they may refer such question for the decision of the Civil Court, and the Court shall decide the question so referred upon hearing all parties interested.

12. Part H relates to suits. The Board are empowered to direct the institution, compromise, and withdrawal of legal proceedings in respect of any matter connected with the Religious Institutions under their control, and Trustees are prohibited from instituting legal proceedings or withdrawing or compromising the same without the written consent of the Board. Section 122 provides that no person shall institute any suit or other legal proceedings until after the expiration of one month after notice in writing shall have been given to the Board, stating the cause of action and the name of the plaintiff. But nothing in this part is intended to limit the powers of the Advocate-General or other officer under Section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

### Of Official Trustees of Religious Institutions.

13. Chapter V provides for the appointment of Official Trustees and defines their duties There are to be two such Trustees—one of whom is to be the Secretary to the Board. Any person who may be about to settle any property upon any Trust of a religious or charitable nature may appoint the Official Trustees to be the Trustees of such settlement, and in the circumstance mentioned in section 134 of the Bill, the Board may apply to the Civil Court to vest the property of any Religious Institution in the Official Trustees. Any Civil Court having jurisdiction may appoint the Official Trustees to be the Trustees of any Religious Institution. The Official Trustees are required to keep accounts and to submit to the Board a report on the several Trusts vested in them. Copies of the accounts and reports shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the Gazette of the districts to which the Trusts relate. A copy of so much of the reports and accounts as relates to a Trust shall be furnished to the person by whom the Trust was vested in the Official Trustees or to his representatives; and when a Trust has become vested in the Official Trustees by an order of any Civil Court, a copy of the report and accounts relating to such Trust shall be furnished to the Civil Court. The Official Trustees are required to invest all funds in their possession as required by the Board, and they may apply to the Civil Court to require any person in whose name any securities, annuities, or stock is held to transfer the same to the Official Trustees and to enable them to receive and recover all dividends, interest, or income due upon such stock or securities. Whenever property shall become vested in Official Trustees, the same shall be chargeable annually with a sum, to be determined by the Board, not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the gross annual income derived from such property, and the Official Trustees are to receive monthly salaries as provided in Sections 127 and 128.

### Of Appeals from the Orders of the Board.

14. Chapter VI gives a right of appeal to the Civil Court against orders made by the Board, except orders relating to rites, ceremonial observances, and the like. Thirty days' notice is required to be given to the Board before the presentation of an appeal. A further appeal is given from the decision of the Civil Courts to the Court authorized by law to hear appeals from the decisions of such Civil Courts. Applications and appeals under the Bill may be made by petition bearing a stamp of the value for petition in such Courts. It is deemed expedient for the present to give a double, or in some instances a treble, appeal in consequence of the novel and extensive powers conferred on the Board and the complicated nature of the questions which may arise. If the Board should succeed in securing the public confidence, as is hoped, many of the checks upon the action of the Board, which are now thought to be necessary, may, it is believed, be removed by future legislation.

### Bye-laws.

15. Chapter VII enables the Board, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to make, alter, or rescind bye-laws for regulating the various matters mentioned in it.

### Miscellaneous.

16. Chapter VIII authorizes the Government to transfer to the management of the Board any lands or Endowments of any Religious Institution which may have escheated to the Government, and of any Colleges, Choultries, or other Hindu Charitable Endowments notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation VII of 1817.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th October* 1878.

| No. | District, and date of return. | Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches. | Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL. | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | |
| BURDWAN DIVS. 1 | Burdwan, Oct. 26 '78 | Nil | The days are hot and the nights cool. The prospects of the *amun* crop are generally good. The high lands have suffered a little for want of rain. |
| | Cutwa ... | 0·15 | |
| | Bood-Bood ... | 0·21 | |
| 2 | Bankoora, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—cold in the night and morning. Midday hot and bright. Rain fell only in Gungajalghati. More rain is wanted everywhere. The crops are suffering, especially on the high lands, for want of rain. Epidemic fever is still raging towards the east. |
| 3 | Beerbhoom, „ 26 „ | Nil | The crops are everywhere reported to be excellent, and the harvest promises to be a full one, even though the absence of rain is a disappointment. |
| 4 | Midnapore, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—sultry. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| 5 | Hooghly, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—clear throughout the week. No rain. Wind from south and north. The *amun* crop promises well. *Kartic sali* is in flower. The cultivation of potatoes is in progress. The prospects of all crops are generally good. Fever is prevailing everywhere. |
| | Howrah, „ 28 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. Signs of cold weather. The prospects of the crops are good. Another fall of rain would do good. Prices continue high. |
| | *Central Districts.* | | |
| PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6 | 24-Pergunnahs Oct. 28 '78 | 0·20 | The days are hot and the nights cool. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but rain is wanted. Ordinary fever is still prevailing in the sub-divisions of Baraset, Busseerhat, Satkhira and Baripore. |
| | Diamond Harbour (for week ending 24th). | 1·42 | |
| | Baripore (for week ending 24th). | 1·77 | |
| 7 | Nuddea, Oct. 25 '78 | Nil | Weather—sunshiny and hot. The prospects of all crops are favourable as yet. A little more rain is required for *amun* and *kalai*, but no harm is done as yet. |
| 8 | Jessore, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—clear and dry, and cooler than last week. The prospects of the *amun* paddy are good. Cultivation for the winter crops is going on. |
| 9 | Moorshedabad „ 27 „ | Nil | Weather—fine and bright. The nights begin to be cool. Nothing new to report. Ploughing for winter crops is being vigorously carried on, and the *amun* continues to promise well. |
| RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 10 | Dinagepore, „ 25 „ | Nil | Weather—cool and fine The prospects of the crops are good. |
| 11 | Rajshahye, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—fair and getting cool. The prospects of the standing *amun dhan* are said to be promising. The sowing of *mashkalai* has commenced. The price of common rice has fallen this week from 14 to 15 kutcha seers per rupee. |
| 12 | Rungpore, „ 25 „ | Nil | Weather—getting cool. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Public health is good. |
| 13 | Bogra, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. A heavy fog on the morning of the 25th. The standing crops, except the *amun* in the east of the district, which was much injured by the inundation, are doing well and promise a good outturn. In some places *amun* is coming into ear. Mustard, sessamum and *mashkalai* are being sown Rice is getting cheaper. The usual fever is prevalent in the district, especially, in the Panchbibi jurisdiction Five cases of cholera have been reported from Bogra, of which two proved fatal. |
| 14 | Pubna, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—clear, and cool at night. The state and prospects of the crops continue favourable. Prices remain high, and in Serajgunge there have been complaints of want. Health is generally good, but with some fever, and a case of small-pox. |
| 15 | Darjeeling, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—alternately bright and cloudy. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are good. |
| 16 | Julpigoree, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—getting cooler, but the sun is still very powerful. Jute has been cut and is yielding a good outturn. *Haimanta dhan* is reported as doing very well. Health of the people is generally good. |
| | Cooch Behar, „ 24 „ | Nil | The mornings are beginning to be foggy. The sun is still powerful. A shower of rain will do much good to the late rice, though it may injure the tobacco seedlings which have not yet been transplanted. The fields are being prepared for the cold-weather crops. The price of rice continues high as reported last week. The distress among the poor people in pergunnah Lal Bazar is confined to a few talooks. Rice is, however, procurable everywhere. Public health continues good. |

| | No. | District, and date of return. | Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches. | Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL.—(*Continued.*) | | | | |
| | | *Eastern Districts.* | | |
| Dacca Divn. | 17 | Dacca, Oct. 26 '78 | Nil | Weather—cool and dry. The rains are practically over. The state and prospects of the crops are fair. |
| | 18 | Furreedpore, „ 27 „ | Nil | Weather—fine; cold weather setting in. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. The harvesting has commenced in some places. |
| | 19 | Backergunge, „ 24 „ | Nil | Weather—hot throughout the day. There are heavy dews at night and the mornings are cool. The prospects of the rice crop continue favourable. The sugarcane crop is said to be the best for many years. The betel-nut trade is very active at all the leading marts. There has been a slight fall in prices. Health is fair. |
| | 20 | Mymensingh, „ 25 „ | Nil | Weather—fine. The rice crop is promising. Cultivation of winter crops is commencing. |
| | 21 | Tipperah, „ 25 „ | 0·27 | Weather—fair. *Amun dhan* and sugarcane are in excellent condition. |
| | | Brahmunbaria ... | 0·45 | |
| | | Chandpore ... | 0·20 | |
| Chittagong Divn. | 22 | Chittagong, „ 24 „ | 0·10 | Weather—showery in the early part of the week, now fine and cool. The crop are magnificent. The prospects are very good. The prices are 10 to 16 seers per rupee. |
| | 23 | Noakholly „ 24 „ | 0·28 | The nights and early mornings are cool, but during the day the heat has been oppressive and unusual. The *amun* crop is progressing favourably, but at places insects are said to be doing some injury. Public health is good. |
| | 24 | Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 22 „ | 3·33 | Weather—cloudy and sunny alternately throughout the week with foggy mornings. The gathering of the joom paddy crop is nearly over. The outturn is said to be an average one. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crop are good. Land is being ploughed for mustard. |
| | | Hill Tipperah, „ 23 „ | 0·83 | Weather—still hot in the daytime, but the nights are getting cooler. There was a heavy shower on the 20th. The prospects of the crops continue very good. Public health has improved. |
| BEHAR | | | | |
| Patna Divs. | 25 | Patna, Oct. 26 '78 | Nil | Weather—hot and dry. Rain is now much wanted for *rubbee* sowings and for maturing the rice crop on the ground. |
| | 26 | Gya, „ 26 „ | Nil | The sky is clear. Maximum reading in the shade 96°. Rain is wanted almost everywhere in the district, and it is reported from Aurungabad and Imamgunge stations that the crops are drying up for want of it. With the exception of a few cases of fever and small-pox, the public health is generally good. A few cases of cattle disease have been reported from Lakhimpore. |
| | 27 | Shahabad, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—warm in the day with dry westerly winds; cool in the nights and mornings. No sign of rain. The *aghani* crop is withering, and the sowings of the *rubbee* crops are impeded for want of rain. The outturn of the *aghani* crop will be below the average unless there is immediate rainfall. The tracts irrigated by canal water are faring better. Flights of locusts are reported from the Buxar sub-division. Prices are increasing. Fever is prevalent. |
| | 28 | Durbhunga, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—cool and clear. The outturn of the *amun* rice crop is estimated at 14 annas, or, if rain should fall, a little more. |
| | 29 | Mozufferpore, „ 26 | Nil | Weather—cool and seasonable. The prospects of the rice crop continue good. The *rubbee* sowings are going on, and in many places the young crops are coming up well. |
| | 30 | Sarun, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—clear. No signs of rain. The mornings and evenings are cool. West wind is prevailing. Rain is badly wanted both for the rice crop, which on the high lands is fast drying up, and for the *rubbee* sowings. The moisture in the land is being affected by the west winds and prospects are the reverse of favourable. Locusts have been passing over in great numbers for the last three days. Prices of food-grains have greatly risen. Fever is still prevalent. |
| | 31 | Chumparun, „ 26 „ | Nil | Cold nights. No change to report. More rain is required for the dhan in the south and south-east of the district where the rainfall has been much below the average. |
| Bhagulpore Division. | 32 | Monghyr, „ 26 „ | Nil | The rains have apparently ceased, and the cold weather has commenced to set. No apprehension apparently exists for the *rubbee* sowings. Cholera is slightly, and fever much, prevalent. |
| | 33 | Bhagulpore, ... | ..... | Return not received. |
| | 34 | Purneah, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable and dry. Easterly wind. The prospects of the rice crop are good. The sowing of the *rubbee* is progressing favourably. Fever is bad. |
| | 35 | Maldah, „ 26 „ | Nil | Weather—fair. The prospects of the crops are unchanged. Heavy exports keep prices high. Fever is prevalent as before. |
| | 36 | Sonthal Perghs. „ 27 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. All reports are cheering. A full crop seems assured now. |

| No. | District, and date of return. | Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches. | Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORISSA. | | | |
| Orissa Divn. 37 | Cuttack, Oct. 26 '78 | Nil | Weather—fine and hot. The early *sarad* rice is in ear, and the late crop is in excellent condition. The cold-weather plants are coming on well. Cholera has ceased in the town, but prevails in different parts of the district. |
| Orissa Divn. 38 | Pooree, Khoorda ,, 24 ,, ... | Nil 0·23 | Weather—seasonable. No rain fell at the Sudder station during the week. It is reported from all other parts of the district. The *laghoo* crop is being harvested. *Beali* and *mandia* have been harvested. *Sarad* rice is progessing well. The prospects of the miscellaneous crops are fair. Common rice sells at 17 to 26 Calcutta seers for the rupee, but in the salt tracts the price is 11$\frac{13}{16}$ seers only. Public health is good. |
| Orissa Divn. 39 | Balasore, ,, 25 ,, | 0·01 | Weather—seasonable. Early mornings cool and pleasant. The state and prospects of the crops are good; but a little more rain would do much good. Cattle disease and fever prevail. |
| CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | |
| 40 | Hazareebagh, Oct. 25 '78 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. The rains have now entirely ceased and there is every appearance of the weather being settled for some time to come. A little of the rice crop sown on the high lands will probably be lost, but otherwise there will be a full rice crop throughout the district. |
| 41 | Lohardugga, ,, 26 ,, | Nil | Weather—seasonable and sensibly colder since the last three days. No change to report. More rain is much wanted for the higher land rice and for the *rubbee* crops. Without rain the outturn of the rice will not be up to the average and there will be very little *rubbee*, particularly in Palamow. |
| 42 | Singbhoom, ,, 25 ,, | Nil | Weather—very pleasant and seasonable. Rain has fallen in many parts of the district during the week. The condition of the crops is everywhere very satisfactory. Fever still prevails. |
| 43 | Manbhoom, ,, 26 ,, | Nil | Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole; but rain is still wanted in almost all parts of the district for the higher transplanted lands. Report from thana Echagur states that want of rain is severely felt, and from thanas Simlapal, Supur, Jhurrea and Topechanchee, it has been reported that there has been no rain lately and that the crops will suffer if there be no rain shortly. There had been light rains at intervals in Manbazar and Gournagdee, but more is wanted. At Jhalda there had been a good shower on the 16th instant. The sub-divisional officer at Gobindpore reports—"Owing to there having been no rain, the paddy on the high lands have suffered a good deal; one heavy shower will greatly benefit the paddy on the low lands. The outturn of the high land paddy will probably be 12 annas in the rupee. Sugarcane is promising" |

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
*The 29th October* 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

| Divisions. | Districts. | Stations. | Rain from 6th to 12th Oct. 1878. | Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878. | Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches. | Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL. | | | | | | | |
| | Western Districts. | | Inches. | Inches. | | 1878. | |
| Burdwan. | Burdwan ... ... | Burdwan ... ... | 0·15 | 1·38 | 59·45 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Cutwa ... ... | 0·05 | 1·04 | 66·01 | ditto | |
| | | Culna ... ... | Nil | Nil | 60·11 | ditto | |
| | | Bood-Bood ... ... | ditto | 0·21 | 53·23 | ditto | |
| | | Raneegunge ... ... | ditto | 0·57 | 47·86 | ditto | |
| | | Jehanabad ... ... | ditto | 0·95 | 70·36 | ditto | |
| | Bankoora ... ... | Bankoora ... ... | ditto | 0·58 | 52·58 | ditto | |
| | Beerbhoom ... ... | Sooree ... ... | 0·20 | 0·42 | 61·93 | ditto | |
| | | Hetampore ... ... | Nil | 1·35 | 71·10 | ditto | |
| | | Roypore ... ... | 0·25 | 1·71 | 70·46 | ditto | |
| | Midnapore ... ... | Midnapore ... ... | 0·22 | 0·27 | 45·63 | ditto | |
| | | Tumlook ... ... | Nil | 1·22 | 52·58 | ditto | |
| | | Ghattal ... ... | 0·88 | 0·53 | 60·68 | ditto | |
| | | Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office... | 1·62 | 1·69 | 47·40 | ditto | |
| | | Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office | 2·01 | Not recd. | 46·86 | 12th Oct. | |
| | Hooghly ... ... | Hooghly ... ... | 3·07 | 0·11 | 87·50 | 19th „ | |
| | | Serampore ... ... | 1·59 | 1·44 | 76·99 | ditto | |
| | Howrah ... ... | Howrah ... ... | 0·10 | 0·97 | 59·19 | ditto | |
| | | Maheshraka ... ... | 0·54 | 0·87 | 63·60 | ditto | |
| | Central Districts. | | | | | | |
| Presidency. | 24-Pergunnahs ... | Saugor Island ... ... | 0·16 | 4·73 | 58·47 | ditto | |
| | | Alipore ... Observatory ... | 0·15 | 0·29 | 55·48 | ditto | |
| | | Alipore ... Dispensary ... | 0·09 | 0·55 | 63·58 | ditto | |
| | | Alipore ... Jail ... | 0·14 | 0·47 | 63·13 | ditto | |
| | | Busseerhat ... ... | 0·78 | 1·18 | 65·08 | ditto | |
| | | Baraset ... ... | 0·22 | 1·33 | 74·83 | ditto | |
| | | Diamond Harbour ... | 0·81 | 1·54 | 60·00 | ditto | |
| | | Barripore ... ... | 1·80 | 3·82 | 65·35 | ditto | |
| | | Satkhira ... ... | 1·56 | 1·51 | 72·89 | ditto | |
| | | Barrackpore ... ... | 1·80 | 0·85 | 75·75 | ditto | |
| | | Dum-Dum ... ... | 0·20 | 1·37 | 66·47 | ditto | |
| | Nuddea ... ... | Kishnaghur ... ... | 1·12 | 0·85 | 62·46 | ditto | |
| | | Bongong ... ... | 0·80 | 1·04 | 65·84 | ditto | |
| | | Meherpore ... ... | 0·38 | 0·72 | 53·72 | ditto | |
| | | Chooadanga ... ... | 1·00 | 1·44 | 78·81 | ditto | |
| | | Kooshtea ... ... | Nil | 0·12 | 71·31 | ditto | |
| | | Ranaghat ... ... | 0·10 | 0·21 | 75·25 | ditto | |
| | | Jessore ... ... | 0·59 | 0·10 | 67·64 | ditto | |
| | Jessore ... ... | Narail ... ... | 0·10 | 0·66 | 49·18 | ditto | |
| | | Khoolna ... ... | 0·40 | 1·85 | 62·67 | ditto | |
| | | Jhenidah ... ... | 1·66 | 1·92 | 63·77 | ditto | |
| | | Bagirhat ... ... | 0·30 | 0·60 | 66·84 | ditto | |
| | | Magoorah ... ... | 0·20 | 0·03 | 68·35 | ditto | |
| | | Berhampore ... ... | 0·58 | 0·31 | 65·87 | ditto | |
| | Moorshedabad ... | Rampore Haut ... ... | 0·48 | 1·39 | 61·95 | ditto | |
| | | Lallbagh ... ... | 0·98 | 0·17 | 52·82 | ditto | |
| | | Jungypore ... ... | 0·30 | 2·38 | 54·69 | ditto | |
| | | Azimgunge ... ... | 2·23 | 1·72 | 58·88 | ditto | |
| | | Lalgolla ... ... | 1·00 | 2·08 | 56·21 | ditto | |
| | | Kandee ... ... | 0·27 | 0·42 | 61·25 | ditto | |
| Rajshahye. | Dinagepore ... | Dinagepore ... ... | Nil | 0·25 | 70·73 | ditto | |
| | | Raigunge ... ... | 0·27 | 0·80 | 70·06 | ditto | |
| | Maldah ... ... | Maldah ... ... | 0·35 | 1·02 | 53·80 | ditto | |
| | | Chanchal ... ... | 1·14 | 0·75 | 57·10 | ditto | |
| | Rajshahye ... ... | Bauleah ... ... | 0·36 | 1·19 | 71·29 | ditto | |
| | | Nattore ... ... | 0·50 | 3·24 | 80·28 | ditto | |
| | Rungpore ... ... | Rungpore ... ... | 0·58 | 0·10 | 120·12 | ditto | |
| | | Bhabanigunge ... ... | Nil | 0·08 | 90·78 | ditto | |
| | | Kurigram ... ... | 2·16 | Nil | 130·65 | ditto | |
| | | Bagdogra ... ... | 0·16 | ditto | 141·99 | ditto | |
| | Bogra ... ... | Bogra ... ... | 0·10 | 1·02 | 79·20 | ditto | |
| | | Sherpur ... ... | 2·17 | 0·65 | 85·85 | ditto | |
| | | Nowkhilla ... ... | 0·64 | 0·38 | 68·38 | ditto | |
| | | Panchbibi ... ... | Nil | 2·92 | 84·76 | ditto | |
| | Pubna ... | Pubna ... ... | 1·26 | Not recd. | 74·34 | 12th Oct. | |
| | | Serajgunge ... ... | Not recd. | ditto | 55·58 | 5th „ | |
| Cooch Behar. | Darjeeling ... ... | Darjeeling... Telegraph Office | 0·62 | Nil | 123·81 | 19th „ | |
| | | Darjeeling... Hospital ... | 0·85 | ditto | 116·18 | ditto | |
| | Julpigoree ... ... | Julpigoree ... ... | 0·38 | ditto | 142·95 | ditto | |
| | | Boda ... ... | Nil | ditto | 119·42 | ditto | |
| | | Buxa ... ... | 1·15 | ditto | 208·61 | ditto | |
| | | Titalya ... ... | 0·23 | ditto | 131·95 | ditto | |
| | Cooch Behar Tributary States. | Cooch Behar ... ... | 1·16 | ditto | 194·96 | ditto | |

| Divisions. | Districts. | Stations. | Rain from 6th to 12th Oct. 1878. | Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878. | Rain from 1st January 1878. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inches. | Up to date. | |
| BENGAL—*continued.* | | | | | | 1878. | |
| | Eastern Districts. | | Inches. | Inches. | | | |
| Dacca. | Dacca | Dacca... Telegraph Office | 4·84 | Not recd. | 62·37 | 12th Oct. | |
| | | Dacca... Hospital | 1·73 | 0·67 | 78·73 | 19th „ | |
| | | Moonsheegunge | 5·50 | 0·80 | 88·48 | ditto | |
| | | Manickgunge | 0·27 | 0·51 | 63·72 | ditto | |
| | Furreedpore | Furreedpore | 1·79 | 0·95 | 64·16 | ditto | |
| | | Goalundo | 0·59 | 1·44 | 73·98 | ditto | |
| | | Madaripore | 3·42 | 1·14 | 68·91 | ditto | |
| | Backergunge | Burrisal | 7·69 | 0·75 | 70·87 | ditto | |
| | | Perozepore | 8·92 | 0·20 | 82·46 | ditto | |
| | | Patoakhally | 4·64 | 0·97 | 74·67 | ditto | |
| | | Bhola | 4·72 | 0·14 | 78·19 | ditto | |
| | Mymensingh | Mymensingh | 5·16 | 0·23 | 101·32 | ditto | |
| | | Jamalpore | 2·52 | 0·23 | 97·8 | ditto | |
| | | Atia | 0·43 | 0·51 | 64·66 | ditto | |
| | | Kishoregunge | 4·49 | 1·43 | 86·04 | ditto | |
| Chittagong. | Chittagong | Chittagong Telegraph Office | 4·41 | 2·04 | 104·37 | ditto | |
| | | Chittagong Jail | 4·57 | 0·35 | 98·15 | ditto | |
| | | Cox's Bazar | 6·13 | 0·92 | 110·80 | ditto | |
| | Noakholly | Noakholly | 5·25 | 0·30 | 91·48 | ditto | Not received, 22nd to 28th September. |
| | | Feuny | 8·39 | 0·38 | 100·33 | ditto | Ditto ditto. |
| | Tipperah | Comillah | 4·32 | 1·15 | 84·88 | ditto | |
| | | Brahmunbariah | 3·47 | 1·05 | 71·07 | ditto | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | Rungamatee Hill | 2·75 | 4·60 | 93·85 | ditto | |
| | | Ruma | 8·57 | 4·87 | 92·97 | ditto | From 17th February. |
| | Hill Tipperah | Hill Tipperah | 3·18 | 0·30 | 74·91 | ditto | |
| BEHAR. | | | | | | | |
| Patna. | Patna | Patna | Nil | Nil | 39·85 | ditto | |
| | | Behar | ditto | ditto | 37·98 | ditto | |
| | | Barh | ditto | 0·09 | 43·09 | ditto | |
| | | Dinapore | ditto | Nil | 37·68 | ditto | |
| | Gya | Gya | ditto | 0·22 | 41·02 | ditto | |
| | | Nowadah | ditto | Nil | 39·42 | ditto | |
| | | Aurungabad | ditto | ditto | 32·16 | ditto | |
| | | Jehanabad | ditto | ditto | 39·95 | ditto | Not received, 29th September to 5th October. |
| | Shahabad | Arrah | ditto | ditto | 37·46 | ditto | |
| | | Sasseram | ditto | ditto | 34·36 | ditto | |
| | | Buxar | ditto | ditto | 24·81 | ditto | |
| | | Bhubooah | ditto | ditto | 32·05 | ditto | |
| | Mozufferpore | Mozufferpore | 0·92 | ditto | 35·11 | ditto | |
| | | Hajeepore | Nil | ditto | 29·83 | ditto | |
| | | Seetamurhee | 0·93 | ditto | 44·86 | ditto | |
| | Durbhunga | Durbhunga | 0·10 | ditto | 34·29 | ditto | |
| | | Mudhoobunnee | Not recd. | ditto | 42·95 | ditto | Not received, 6th to 12th October. |
| | | Tajpore | Nil | ditto | 46·61 | ditto | |
| | Sarun | Chupra | ditto | Not recd. | 28·79 | 12th Oct. | |
| | | Sewan | ditto | ditto | 32·81 | ditto | |
| | Chumparun | Motiharee | 0·29 | Nil | 40·23 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Bettiah | Nil | ditto | 35·14 | ditto | |
| | | Segowlee | 0·28 | ditto | 44·03 | ditto | |
| Bhagulpore. | Monghyr | Monghyr | 1·07 | Nil | 46·67 | ditto | |
| | | Begooserai | 0·18 | ditto | 37·70 | ditto | |
| | | Jamooee | Nil | 0·99 | 43·49 | ditto | |
| | Bhagulpore | Bhagulpore | 0·07 | Nil | 46·04 | ditto | |
| | | Soopool | Nil | ditto | 54·10 | ditto | |
| | | Muddehpoora | 0·60 | ditto | 61·54 | ditto | |
| | | Banka | Nil | 0·10 | 60·44 | ditto | |
| | | Sonbursa | ditto | Nil | 56·38 | ditto | |
| | Purneah | Purneah | ditto | ditto | 63·48 | ditto | |
| | | Kissengunge | ditto | ditto | 84·60 | ditto | |
| | | Arrareah | ditto | ditto | 80·57 | ditto | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs | Nya Doomka | 0·17 | 1·77 | 67·66 | ditto | |
| | | Rajmehal | 0·32 | 0·53 | 98·40 | ditto | |
| | | Deoghur | Nil | 0·56 | 62·27 | ditto | |
| | | Jamtara | Not recd. | 0·66 | 34·70 | ditto | From 30th June and not received, 11th to 17th August and 22nd September to 5th October. |
| | | Pakour | ditto | Not recd. | 40·58 | 5th Oct. | From 8th July. |
| | | Godda | Nil | 1·72 | 66·32 | 19th „ | |

| Divisions. | Districts. | Stations. | Rain from 6th to 12th Oct. 1878. | Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878. | Rain from 1st January 1878. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inches. | Up to date. | |
| ORISSA. | | | Inches. | Inches. | | 1878. | |
| Orissa. | Cuttack | Cuttack Hospital ... | 0·69 | Not recd. | 49·03 | 12th Oct. | |
| | | Jajpore ... ... | Not recorded. | | 20·90 | 27th July | Not recorded from 28th July. |
| | | Kendraparah ... ... | 0·60 | Not recd. | 41·60 | 12th Oct. | |
| | | Jagatsingpore ... ... | Nil | ditto | 56·83 | ditto | |
| | | False Point ... ... | 1·01 | ditto | 40·44 | ditto | |
| | Pooree ... | Pooree ... ... | Nil | 2·84 | 40·94 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Khurdah ... ... | 0·02 | 0·61 | 41·09 | ditto | |
| | Balasore ... | Balasore ... ... | 0·62 | 2·40 | 53·23 | ditto | |
| | | Bhadrack ... ... | Nil | 1·39 | 57·79 | ditto | |
| | | Jellasore ... ... | ditto | 2·40 | 52·51 | ditto | |
| | | Sorah ... ... | ditto | 2·09 | 55·33 | ditto | |
| | | Chandbally ... ... | 1·10 | 2·92 | 52·95 | ditto | |
| | Cuttack Tributary Mehals. | Sumbalpore ... ... | Nil | Not recd. | 40·70 | 12th Oct. | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | |
| | SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY. | | | | | | |
| | Hazareebagh ... | Hazareebagh... Jail ... | ditto | 0·86 | 41·09 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Hazareebagh... Dispensary | ditto | 1·98 | 43·18 | ditto | |
| | | Sitagurh ... ... | ditto | 0·17 | 22·80 | ditto | From 4th August. |
| | | Pachamba ... ... | ditto | 0·36 | 51·30 | ditto | |
| | | Mowdie Hill ... ... | ditto | 0·19 | 3·90 | ditto | From 8th August. |
| | Lohardugga ... | Ranchee ... ... | ditto | Nil | 45·73 | ditto | |
| | | Palamow ... ... | ditto | ditto | 34·63 | ditto | |
| | Singbhoom ... | Chyebassa ... ... | ditto | 0·70 | 47·96 | ditto | |
| | Manbhoom ... | Purulia ... ... | ditto | 1·04 | 59·64 | ditto | |
| | | Govindpore ... ... | ditto | 0·05 | 49·54 | ditto | |
| | ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS. | | | | | | |
| | Sylhet ... | Sylhet ... ... | 4·23 | 0·52 | 158·70 | ditto | |
| | Sibsagar ... | Sibsagar ... ... | 1·34 | Not recd. | 81·85 | 12th Oct. | |
| | | Golaghat ... ... | 1·90 | ditto | 78·85 | ditto | |
| | | Jorhat ... ... | 1·55 | ditto | 67·77 | ditto | |
| | | Akyab ... ... | 6·31 | 5·06 | 119·33 | 19th Oct. | Not recorded, 16th to 29th June. |
| | Rajpootana ... | Alwar ... ... | Nil | Nil. | 24·98 | ditto | |
| | | Jaipur ... ... | ditto | ditto | 23·77 | ditto | |
| | | Sambhar ... ... | ditto | ditto | 12·34 | ditto | |

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
*The 26th October* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
*Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th October 1878.

| Stations. | Date. | Hour. | Barometer reduced to 32°. | Barometer reduced to sea-level. | Hygrometer. Dry. | Hygrometer. Wet. | Humidity Sat. = 100. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Velocity. | Rain. | Clouds. | Weather initials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alipore. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·818 | 29·839 | 85·5 | 80·5 | 80 | S W by W | 1·8 | ... | K, FK | *c* |
| | | 16 | 29·711 | 29·732 | 88·6 | 77·1 | 57 | S W | 5·8 | ... | K, CS | *c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·811 | 29·832 | 87·4 | 78·5 | 66 | S | 3·0 | ... | C, CS | *c* |
| | | 16 | 29·709 | 29·730 | 88·0 | 79·8 | 69 | W by S | 6·7 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·867 | 29·888 | 85·8 | 76·4 | 63 | S W | 4·3 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | | 16 | 29·779 | 29·800 | 87·9 | 77·4 | 60 | S W | 5·3 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·891 | 29·912 | 86·4 | 80·5 | 76 | S W by W | 5·5 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | | 16 | 29·772 | 29·793 | 88·8 | 78·6 | 63 | S W by S | 5·8 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·881 | 29·902 | 85·8 | 78·6 | 71 | W N W | 5·8 | ... | ..... | *c* |
| | | 16 | 29·761 | 29·782 | 88·2 | 72·8 | 76 | N N W | 5·7 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·898 | 29·920 | 84·2 | 71·2 | 50 | E | 1·5 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | | 16 | 29·783 | 29·804 | 87·3 | 71·9 | 44 | N W by W | 4·7 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·896 | 29·918 | 82·9 | 66·9 | 40 | N W | 0·8 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | | 16 | 29·777 | 29·798 | 85·0 | 69·0 | 41 | N N W | 4·8 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| Saugor Island. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·832 | 29·838 | 88·5 | 83·0 | 78 | W S W | 7·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·722 | 29·728 | 87·0 | 81·0 | 76 | S | 12·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·832 | 29·838 | 87·5 | 78·0 | 64 | W S W | 4·0 | ... | ..... | *wind variable.* |
| | | 16 | 29·726 | 29·732 | 89·0 | 76·5 | 55 | W | 8·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·874 | 29·880 | 88·0 | 80·5 | 71 | S S W | 7·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·791 | 29·797 | 88·5 | 80·5 | 69 | S S W | 8·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·900 | 29·906 | 88·0 | 81·5 | 75 | S W | 11·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·787 | 29·793 | 88·0 | 81·0 | 73 | S W | 12·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·896 | 29·902 | 88·5 | 81·0 | 71 | W | 7·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·769 | 29·775 | 88·0 | 79·0 | 66 | W S W | 8·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·918 | 29·924 | 86·0 | 78·0 | 68 | N | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | | 16 | 29·796 | 29·802 | 86·5 | 75·0 | 57 | N N W | 4·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·900 | 29·906 | 85·0 | 75·0 | 61 | N | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | | 16 | 29·789 | 29·795 | 86·0 | 75·5 | 60 | W N W | 4·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| Chittagong. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·754 | 29·845 | 85·5 | 77·0 | 66 | W | 2·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·773 | 29·864 | 86·0 | 80·0 | 76 | C | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *c, sultry.* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·823 | 29·915 | 85·0 | 80·0 | 79 | S S E | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *g, b, c* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·845 | 29·937 | 85·0 | 78·0 | 72 | C | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·827 | 29·919 | 83·0 | 79·0 | 83 | C | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·831 | 29·924 | 82·0 | 73·0 | 63 | N N E | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·819 | 29·912 | 82·0 | 74·0 | 67 | N | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| Akyab. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·858 | 29·880 | 84·0 | 81·0 | 87 | E | 2·0 | 0·02 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·866 | 29·887 | 88·0 | 86·0 | 92 | N N E | 2·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·888 | 29·909 | 85·0 | 81·0 | 83 | E N E | 1·0 | 0·32 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·911 | 29·933 | 84·0 | 80·0 | 83 | ..... | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·852 | 29·874 | 84·0 | 80·0 | 83 | E | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·874 | 29·895 | 85·0 | 80·0 | 79 | E N E | 2·0 | 0·01 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·863 | 29·884 | 85·0 | 80·0 | 79 | N N E | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| False Point. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·842 | 29·857 | 88·0 | 82·0 | 76 | W S W | 5·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·852 | 29·867 | 87·0 | 78·0 | 65 | W | 5·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·882 | 29·897 | 89·0 | 78·0 | 59 | W S W | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·896 | 29·911 | 88·5 | 80·0 | 68 | S W | 7·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·880 | 29·895 | 88·0 | 80·0 | 69 | W | 4·0 | 0·17 | ..... | *threatening weather.* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·911 | 29·926 | 85·0 | 80·0 | 79 | N W | 2·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·914 | 29·929 | 85·0 | 74·0 | 58 | C | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| Vizagapatam. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·878 | 29·909 | 85·5 | 80·0 | 78 | N W | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·858 | 29·889 | 85·5 | 79·5 | 76 | N W | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·885 | 29·916 | 86·0 | 78·0 | 68 | N W | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·905 | 29·936 | 86·5 | 78·0 | 67 | N W | ... | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·877 | 29·908 | 87·0 | 78·5 | 67 | S W | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·885 | 29·916 | 86·0 | 76·5 | 63 | S E | ... | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·893 | 29·924 | 85·0 | 74·0 | 58 | N | 1·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| Colombo. | Oct. 20th | 10 | 29·896 | 29·936 | 85·0 | 79·5 | 78 | W | ? | 0·36 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 21st | 10 | 29·892 | 29·933 | 84·0 | 79·5 | 81 | S W | 7·0 | 0·69 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 22nd | 10 | 29·908 | 29·949 | 84·0 | 79·0 | 79 | S S W | 5·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 23rd | 10 | 29·930 | 29·971 | 84·0 | 79·5 | 81 | S W | 10·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 24th | 10 | 29·892 | 29·933 | 84·0 | 79·5 | 81 | S E | 5·0 | 0·06 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 25th | 10 | 29·866 | 29·907 | 80·5 | 76·5 | 83 | N W | 8·0 | 4·66 | ..... | *c, b, c* |
| | 26th | 10 | 29·825 | 29·866 | 83·5 | 78·5 | 79 | N N W | 5·0 | 0·66 | ..... | *passing showers during day.* |

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
*The 26th October* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
*Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th October 1878.

| Month. | Date. | Maximum in sun. | Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah. | Temperature. | | | | Hygrometry. | | | | Wind. | | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | Mean wet bulb. | Vapour tension. | Dew point. | Humidity. | Prevailing direction. | Miles recorded. | | |
| 1878. | | ⊖ | Inches. | ⊖ | ⊖ | ⊖ | ⊖ | ⊖ | Inches | ⊖ | % | | | Inches | |
| Oct. | 20th | 153·0 | 29·765 | 81·9 | 89·5 | 13·1 | 76·4 | 78·5 | 0·929 | 77·0 | 85 | S W by W. | 64 | Nil | Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *f* and *w*. |
| ,, | 21st | 149·5 | ·756 | 81·6 | 89·7 | 12·0 | 77·7 | 77·9 | ·907 | 76·3 | 84 | Till 9·30 A.M. S W by W, till midnight chiefly W S W. | 89 | ... | Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, *f* and *w*. |
| ,, | 22nd | 147·7 | ·813 | 81·0 | 88·6 | 13·6 | 75·0 | 76·6 | ·856 | 74·5 | 81 | Till 9 A.M. W S W, till midnight S W. | 95 | ... | Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, *w*. |
| ,, | 23rd | 148·2 | ·824 | 81·6 | 90·2 | 14·0 | 76·2 | 78·0 | ·913 | 76·5 | 85 | Till 3 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight S W by S. | 92 | ... | Clear, *f* and *w*. |
| ,, | 24th | 145·4 | ·818 | 80·2 | 88·8 | 11·8 | 77·0 | 74·6 | ·784 | 71·9 | 76 | Till 7 A.M. chiefly S S W, till midnight N N W through S W, W and N W. | 81 | ... | Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, *w*. |
| ,, | 25th | 145·8 | ·841 | 76·8 | 87·6 | 18·5 | 69·1 | 69·8 | ·636 | 65·8 | 69 | Till 8 A.M. N by E, till 10-15 A.M. E through N E, till 2-30 P.M. W S W through S E, S and S W, till midnight N W by W through W. | 70 | ... | Clear, *w*. |
| ,, | 26th | 144·4 | ·838 | 75·4 | 85·7 | 17·9 | 67·8 | 67·9 | ·584 | 63·4 | 66 | Till 4 P.M. chiefly N W, till midnight N N W. | 49 | ... | Clear, *w*. |

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| The mean pressure of the seven days ... ... ... | ... | 29·808 |
| The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office | ... | 29·863 |
| | | ⊖ |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | ... | 79·8 |
| The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office | ... | 80·0 |
| The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... | ... | 22·4 |
| The maximum temperature during the seven days ... ... | ... | 90·2 |
| | | % |
| The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... ... | ... | 78 |
| The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office | ... | 78 |
| | | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th October 1878 ... ... | ... | Nil |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... | ... | 1·62 |
| The total fall from 1st January to 26th October 1878 ... ... | ... | 56·33 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... | ... | 64·08 |

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

*f* fog; *w* dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
*The 28th October* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
*For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

# Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

*Report on the Goods Traffic for the five weeks ending 28th September* 1878.

No. 6, dated Calcutta, the 16th October 1878.

From—W. INNES, ESQ., Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.

THE total weight of goods carried over this railway during the above period was 9,98,591 maunds, which, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shews a decrease of 4,29,927 maunds. This decrease is mainly in grain, including rice and seeds, jute in drums, foreign railway material; but there was a slight increase in hides, bales, jute, salt, tea, and tobacco.

*Decreases.*

Grain, including rice and seeds ... ... ... ... Mds. 2,86,952
This abnormal decrease is in consequence of the absence of demand for export this year.

Jute, drums of ... ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 70,785
I attribute this decrease to the fact of shippers having cleared off their old stock, and only the new season's just now coming down, and through a want of life in the market.

Foreign railway material ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 24,833
Last year, at this time, large quantities of material for the construction and maintenance of the Northern Bengal State Railway were being received; the line having been opened since then, this decrease was expected.

*Increases.*

Hides, bundles of ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 5,906
This increase is owing to an increased demand for Dacca slaughtered.

Jute, bales of ... ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 6,497
This increase is owing to the extension of work at the presses at steamer station.

Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 22,439
This increase was expected, and is attributable to low rate of freight and facilities offered by this Company to salt merchants.

Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 7,195
This increase is satisfactory, and is accounted for by the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 10,465
This produce still continues to increase consequent on the growing demand for the country weed.

I attach the usual statement of increases and decreases.

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line for the five weeks ending the 28th September* 1878, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1877.

| STAPLES. | 1877. Up. | 1877. Down. | 1878. Up. | 1878. Down. | 1877. Total. | 1878. Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ale, beer, wine, &c. ... ... | 863 | 3 | 1,431 | ..... | 866 | 1,431 | 565 | ..... |
| Cotton, bundles of ... ... ... | ..... | 1,004 | 12 | 1,060 | 1,004 | 1,072 | 68 | ..... |
| Do., bales of ... ... ... | 193 | ..... | 80 | 2,210 | 193 | 2,290 | 2,097 | ..... |
| Grain, including rice ... ... | 10,675 | 3,90,212 | 2,185 | 26,704 | 4,00,787 | 28,889 | ..... | 3,71,898 |
| Gunny, bundles of... ... ... | 4,163 | 152 | 619 | 140 | 4,315 | 759 | ..... | 3,556 |
| Do., bales of ... ... ... | 1,145 | 10,130 | 48 | 9,078 | 11,275 | 9,126 | ..... | 2,149 |
| Hides, bundles of ... ... ... | 43 | 5,793 | 12 | 11,730 | 5,836 | 11,742 | 5,906 | ..... |
| Do., bales of ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 682 | ..... | 682 | 682 | ..... |
| Jute, drums of ... ... ... | 6,937 | 6,60,794 | 8,067 | 5,88,879 | 6,67,731 | 5,96,946 | ..... | 70,785 |
| Do., bales of ... ... ... | 759 | 91,128 | 1,211 | 97,173 | 91,887 | 98,384 | 6,497 | ..... |
| Piece-goods ... ... ... | 33,798 | 34 | 35,320 | 334 | 33,832 | 35,654 | 1,822 | ..... |
| Railway materials, foreign ... | 41,991 | ..... | 17,158 | ..... | 41,991 | 17,158 | ..... | 24,833 |
| Salt ... ... ... | 25,315 | ..... | 47,754 | ..... | 25,315 | 47,754 | 22,439 | ..... |
| Seeds ... ... ... | 953 | 31,569 | 5,740 | 11,728 | 32,522 | 17,468 | ..... | 15,054 |
| Sugar ... ... ... | 562 | 577 | 308 | 679 | 1,139 | 987 | ..... | 152 |
| Tea ... ... ... | ..... | 1,070 | 1 | 8,264 | 1,070 | 8,265 | 7,195 | ..... |
| Tobacco, bundles of ... ... | 452 | 21,004 | 79 | 31,842 | 21,456 | 31,921 | 10,465 | ..... |
| Do., bales of ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Turmeric ... ... ... | ..... | 1,581 | ..... | 6,565 | 1,581 | 6,565 | 4,984 | ..... |
| Twist ... ... ... | 4,708 | 1,567 | 5,361 | 126 | 6,275 | 5,487 | ..... | 788 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 60,076 | 19,367 | 65,316 | 10,695 | 79,443 | 76,011 | ..... | 3,432 |
| Total ... | 1,92,538 | 12,35,985 | 1,90,702 | 8,07,889 | 14,28,518 | 9,98,591 | 62,720 | 4,92,647 |
| | | | | | 9,98,591 | ..... | ..... | 62,720 |
| | | | | Decrease ... | 4,29,927 | ..... | ..... | 4,29,927 |

## Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of September 1878.

*Increases.*

Coal ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 7,137

This coal is being worked up for brick-making at Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, principally for the new civil station there.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Food-grains ... ... ... ... | Mds. | 13,310 |
| Hides ... ... ... ... | ,, | 734 |
| Iron ... ... ... ... | ,, | 1,054 |
| Piece-goods ... ... ... ... | ,, | 8,167 |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... | ,, | 8,924 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... | ,, | 2,097 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... | ,, | 2,359 |

Taking into consideration the season of the year, the rains, and the approaching Doorga Poojah holidays, the business done in these staples of traffic may be taken as satisfactory.

Miscellaneous goods ... ... ... ... Mds. 11,002

This is very satisfactory and shews a healthy impetus to trade.

*Decreases.*

Railway material ... ... ... ... Mds. 6,267

Exceptional traffic depending upon railway works under construction.

Oil-seeds ... ... ... ... Mds. 15,538

Last year's prices for this staple were much higher, and the demand in the Calcutta and other markets much greater than this year.

Salt ... ... ... ... Mds. 1,459

This is import traffic, and at this season of the year it falls off.

---

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

*Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of September* 1878.

| STAPLES. | 1877. Up. | 1877. Down. | 1878. Up. | 1878. Down. | 1877. Total. | 1878. Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1,690 | 8,825 | ..... | 1,690 | 8,827 | 7,137 | ..... |
| Food-grain ... ... ... ... | 2,034 | 12,239 | 6,858 | 20,725 | 14,273 | 27,583 | 13,310 | ..... |
| Hides and horns ... ... ... | 973 | 1,747 | ..... | 3,454 | 2,720 | 3,454 | 734 | ..... |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iron ... ... ... ... | 163 | 357 | 1,542 | 32 | 520 | 1,574 | 1,054 | ..... |
| Piece-goods ... ... ... ... | 622 | 21 | 8,778 | 32 | 643 | 8,810 | 8,167 | ..... |
| Railway material ... ... ... | 4,694 | 2,479 | 606 | 300 | 7,173 | 906 | ..... | 6,267 |
| Seeds, indigo ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seeds, oil ... ... ... ... | ..... | 25,485 | 129 | 9,818 | 25,485 | 9,947 | ..... | 15,538 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... | 280 | 8,023 | 6,045 | 799 | 8,303 | 6,844 | ..... | 1,459 |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... | 74 | 8,539 | ..... | 17,537 | 8,613 | 17,537 | 8,924 | ..... |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... | 152 | 196 | 81 | 2,364 | 348 | 2,445 | 2,097 | ..... |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... | 119 | 723 | 64 | 3,147 | 852 | 3,211 | 2,359 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous goods ... ... ... | 1,837 | 4,807 | 8,186 | 9,460 | 6,644 | 17,646 | 11,002 | ..... |
| | 10,948 | 66,316 | 41,116 | 67,668 | 77,264 | 1,08,784 | 54,784 | 23,264 |
| | | | | | | 77,264 | 23,264 | |
| Increase. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,520 | 31,520 | |

SOMASTIPORE, *the* 17*th October* 1878.

W. M. JOHNSTON, *Assistant Traffic Supdt.*

# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | | Total Traffic Receipts. | Train miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... ... | 135,305 | 2,59,825 1 0 | 23,817 5 11 | 1,153,430 30 | 4,59,330 7 6 | 42,105 5 10 | 7,19,155 8 6 | 56,843½ | 81,666½ | 132,510½ |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ..... | 203 0 5 | 18 12 3 | ..... | 358 14 9 | 32 18 0 | 561 15 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 1,911,291 | 23,17,129 2 9 | 212,403 10 2 | 1,32,27,476 0 | 52,66,629 9 0 | 482,774 7 6 | 75,83,758 11 9 | 692,801 | 1,023,077 | 1,715,878 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 2,046,596 | 25,76,954 3 9 | 236,220 16 1 | 1,43,80,906 30 | 57,25,960 0 6 | 524,879 13 4 | 83,02,914 4 3 | 743,644½ | 1,104,743½ | 1,848,388½ |
| Comparison. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 121,983½ | 1,68,051 2 9 | 15,404 13 10 | 13,46,091 0 | 5,07,311 7 3 | 46,503 11 0 | 6,75,362 10 0 | 42,453 | 104,421 | 146,874 |
| Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... | ..... | 131 5 1 | 12 0 9 | ..... | 396 6 7 | 36 6 9 | 527 11 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 2,048,968 | 25,13,210 7 5 | 230,377 12 6 | 2,06,91,024 10 | 79,51,854 1 11 | 728,919 19 2 | 1,04,65,064 9 4 | 710,183 | 1,634,949 | 2,345,132 |

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1878 on 223¾ miles open.*

| | | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total traffic for the week ... ... | 5,765 | 16,419 0 0 | 1,505 6 | 1,44,115 0 | 38,602 10 0 | 3,538 11 6 | 55,021 10 0 | 5,142 | 11,155½ | 16,297½ |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ..... | 73 6 1 | 6 [illegible] 6 | ..... | 172 8 5 | 15 16 4 | 245 14 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 72,569 | 1,96,086 15 9 | 17,974 12 10 | 11,85,748 20 | 3,46,607 14 9 | 31,772 7 10 | 5,42,694 14 6 | 66,225 | 87,221½ | 153,446½ |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 78,334 | 2,12,505 15 9 | 19,479 14 4 | 13,29,863 20 | 3,85,210 8 9 | 35,311 19 4 | 5,97,716 8 6 | 71,367 | 98,376½ | 169,743½ |
| Comparison. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 6,501½ | 17,052 12 6 | 1,563 3 5 | 2,47,043 30 | 63,120 12 9 | 5,786 1 6 | 80,173 9 3 | 4,680 | 13,049 | 17,729 |
| Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... | ..... | 76 3 5 | 6 19 9 | ..... | 282 1 8 | 25 17 2 | 358 5 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 93,336½ | 2,30,674 7 10 | 21,145 3 2 | 37,09,673 10 | 9,10,041 14 6 | 83,420 10 2 | 11,40,716 6 4 | 73,489 | 237,787 | 311,276 |

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1878 on 158¾ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Total traffic for the week ... ... ... ... | 37,922 | 24,650 12 6 | 2,259 13 1 | 1,53,023 33 | 58,443 11 0 | 5,357 6 9 | 7,616 19 10 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... ... ... | 239 | 155 4 6 | 14 4 8 | 967 28 | 368 2 5 | 33 14 11 | 47 19 7 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half-year ... ... | 5,35,870 | 3,56,858 11 3 | 32,712 1 0 | 29,46,893 3 | 9,59,674 2 1 | 87,970 2 6 | 1,20,682 3 6 |
| Total for 15 weeks ... | 5,73,792 | 3,81,509 7 9 | 34,971 14 1 | 31,00,516 36 | 10,18,117 13 1 | 93,327 9 3 | 1,28,299 3 4 |
| Comparison. | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 42,675 | 35,404 12 5 | 3,245 8 9 | 3,58,014 25 | 1,14,823 0 5 | 10,525 8 10 | 13,770 17 7 |
| Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... ... ... | 269 | 223 0 4 | 20 8 11 | 2,255 8 | 723 4 9 | 66 6 0 | 86 14 11 |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... | 5,38,161½ | 3,45,770 12 4 | 31,695 15 0 | 48,98,433 12 | 12,67,615 13 5 | 1,16,198 2 3 | 1,47,893 17 3 |

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

*Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.* No. 36.

| Latest return received. | Name of Railway. | Length open. | Receipts for week ending | | Total receipts from 1st January | | Total increase in 1878. | Total decrease in 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 8th September 1877. | 7th September 1878. | To 8th September 1877. | To 7th September 1878. | | |
| 1878. | | Miles. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| 14th September ... | Northern Bengal ... ... | 219 | 307 0 0 | 13,021 0 0 | 687 0 0 | 6,70,907 0 0 | 6,70,220 0 0 | ..... |
| 7th " ... | Tirhoot ... ... ... | 78 | 5,036 0 0 | 5,245 0 0 | 1,87,558 0 0 | 2,94,458 0 0 | 1,06,900 0 0 | ..... |
| 28th " ... | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 28 | 1,737 0 0 | 2,118 0 0 | 75,101 0 0 | 92,388 0 0 | 17,287 0 0 | ..... |
| 7th " ... | Nalhati ... ... ... ... | 27½ | 1,429 0 0 | 1,342 0 0 | 60,691 0 0 | 63,222 0 0 | 2,531 0 0 | ..... |
| | Total ... | 352½ | 8,659 0 0 | 22,026 0 0 | 3,24,037 0 0 | 11,20,975 0 0 | 7,96,938 0 0 | ..... |

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—30th October 1878.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No 45 of 1878.

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

## CONTENTS.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| RESOLUTION on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1877-78 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1279 |
| Resolution on the report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1877-78 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1283 |
| Resolution on the Administration Report of the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1877-78 | 1287 |
| Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd November 1878 ... ... ... ... | 1290 |
| Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st October 1878 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1294 |
| Wholesale Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the Marts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st October 1878 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1298 |
| WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 1300 |
| Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 27th October to 2nd November 1878 ... ... ... | 1303 |
| Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 27th October to 2nd November 1878 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1304 |
| Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara, High Level, Taldunda, Midnapore, Hidgellee Tidal, Arrah, Western Main & Patna Canals for the month of August 1878 ... ... | 1305 |
| Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st August 1878 ... | 1313 |
| Reports of Fluctuations of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 28th September 1878 ... | 1314 |
| Report of Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of September 1878 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1316 |
| Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways | 1317 |


## RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Calcutta, the 21st October* 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1877-78.

Read also—

Resolution dated the 24th October 1877 on the report for the year 1876-77.

During the year 1877-78 the income from court fees and general stamps was for the first time credited to the Provincial Revenues, on the understanding that these revenues should pay to the Government of India on account of "Stamps" and "Law and Justice" the sum of Rs. 1,05,75,000, and thereafter a sum increasing by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs every year for four more years. Whatever sum may be obtained in excess of the amount payable to the Government of India is so much gain to the Provincial Revenues, which are, on the other hand, bound to make good any deficit.

2. The financial results of the working of the Stamp Department for the year have been very favourable. The following statement exhibits the general

result for all the provinces and departments which received their supplies of stamps, other than postage, service, and telegraph stamps, from the Stamp Office in Calcutta during the past year:—

| PROVINCES. | SALES IN | | | | Increase or decrease in 1877-78 compared with 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1862-63. | 1872-73. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. |
| Bengal ... ... | 51,94,421 13 6 | 79,76,586 12 6 | 93,91,694 0 6 | 1,06,31,662 3 0 | +12,39,968 |
| Assam ... ... | 1,96,916 5 0 | 4,20,161 11 0 | 4,84,178 11 0 | 5,45,923 1 0 | +61,744 |
| Punjab ... ... | 9,49,692 7 0 | 23,08,954 8 6 | 24,39,280 0 0 | 27,20,826 10 0 | +2,81,546 |
| North-Western Provinces ... | 19,37,852 11 4 | 32,93,845 3 10 | 36,24,363 13 10 | 37,42,312 0 0 | +1,17,948 |
| Oudh ... ... | 3,30,120 8 6 | 8,94,017 3 0 | 9,41,247 7 0 | 10,03,553 12 0 | +62,306 |
| British Burmah ... ... | 2,45,984 10 0 | 3,50,224 0 0 | 6,22,230 15 6 | 6,94,347 13 6 | +22,116 |
| Political Agencies ... ... | 120 11 0 | 7,128 5 0 | 5,924 8 0 | 5,573 2 0 | −351 |
| Port Blair ... ... | 10 8 0 | 555 4 0 | 1,485 0 0 | 1,160 0 0 | −325 |
| Nepal ... ... | 42 8 0 | ..... | ..... | 7 0 0 | +7 |
| Total ... | 88,55,162 2 4 | 1,52,45,452 15 10 | 1,75,10,404 7 10 | 1,93,45,365 9 6 | +17,84,959 |

3. Every province to which stamps were supplied from Calcutta shows a large increase of revenue. The increase for all provinces over the income of the previous year is 10·1 per cent., and in the Lower Provinces the increase is 13·2 per cent. The expansion of the stamp revenue in the Lower Provinces since 1872-73 is very remarkable. No fair comparison can be made between the revenue in 1877-78 and the revenue in 1862-63, as the rates of stamp duty were not the same in the two years.

4. The following table shows the gross revenue in the Lower Provinces from the sale of the several denominations of stamps during each of the last five years:—

| YEARS. | DUTIES UNDER GENERAL STAMP ACT. | | | | | Duties under Court Fees Act. | Total under both Acts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-judicial stamp papers. | Special adhesive stamps. | Receipts, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps. | Hoondies or bills of exchange. | Total of general stamps. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 16,80,665 | 5,22,322 | 1,81,687 | 96,731 | 24,81,405 | 56,98,956 | 81,80,361 |
| 1874-75 ... ... | 16,93,308 | 5,58,256 | 1,91,761 | 97,914 | 25,41,239 | 62,46,787 | 87,88,026 |
| 1875-76 ... ... | 17,71,571 | 5,45,353 | 1,86,604 | 99,786 | 26,03,314 | 65,79,555 | 91,82,869 |
| 1876-77 ... ... | 17,03,845 | 5,46,324 | 2,00,989 | 88,578 | 25,39,536 | 68,62,158 | 93,01,694 |
| 1877-78 ... ... | 18,43,199 | 6,03,856 | 2,20,508 | 1,10,788 | 27,78,351 | 78,53,311 | 1,06,31,662 |
| Increase in 1877-78 over 1876-77 ... | 1,39,354 | 57,532 | 19,519 | 22,410 | 2,38,815 | 10,01,153 | 12,39,968 |
| Increase per cent. | 8·1 | 10·5 | 9·7 | 25·3 | 9·4 | 14·6 | 13·2 |

5. It will be seen that there was an increase in the gross revenue from each class of stamps as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. The total increase was Rs. 12,39,968, of which, however, more than ten lakhs was contributed by court fee stamps, and the greatest portion of this increase was no doubt due to operations under the Land Registration Act. But putting aside judicial stamps, the increase in the receipts from every class of general stamps is marked; it does not in any case fall short of 8 per cent., and in the case of hoondie stamps, in which there was a serious falling off during 1876-77, the increase during the year under review was over 25 per cent.

6. In "Foreign Bill Stamps" only there was a falling off by Rs. 1,794 or 5·4 per cent., owing, it is believed, to the omission of native bankers to stamp their bills before they are negotiated. The prevention of fraud in connection with Foreign Bill stamps is specially difficult. The receipts from hoondies have increased 25·3 per cent., and from receipt, share, transfer, and Foreign Bill stamps 9·7 per cent. The increase shown in all classes of stamps used under the General Stamp Act is very satisfactory, as it is due almost entirely to greater general prosperity, and increased activity of trade. The receipts from general stamps in 1876-77 showed a considerable falling off from 1875-76, but the ground thus lost has been fully recovered in 1877-78.

7. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,06,31,662, which exceeds the aggregate sum required by the Imperial Government under "Stamps" and "Law and Justice" by Rs. 56,662, and under "Stamps" proper by Rs. 7,81,662. This result is gratifying, and holds out a prospect that the Provincial Revenues will be able to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Government of India,

with a margin of profit, though, as exceptional causes have brought about the result, it cannot yet be safely affirmed that there may not be some difficulty in providing the large yearly increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees.

8. As usual, the receipts in Calcutta were the highest, but in each of thirteen districts the receipts exceeded three lakhs of rupees: —

| Districts. | General stamps. | Court fee stamps. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | 8,20,175 | 8,72,742 | 16,92,917 |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | 1,15,157 | 4,06,346 | 5,21,503 |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... | 1,17,514 | 3,44,963 | 4,62,477 |
| Jessore ... ... ... | 84,183 | 3,65,627 | 4,49,810 |
| Dacca ... ... ... | 1,19,278 | 3,27,611 | 4,46,889 |
| Backergunge ... ... ... | 79,391 | 2,99,824 | 3,79,215 |
| Mozufferpore ... ... ... | 61,401 | 2,91,324 | 3,52,725 |
| Burdwan ... ... ... | 64,224 | 2,68,075 | 3,32,299 |
| Patna ... ... ... | 91,481 | 2,34,029 | 3,25,510 |
| Tipperah ... ... ... | 62,830 | 2,57,881 | 3,20,711 |
| Midnapore ... ... ... | 61,604 | 2,56,094 | 3,17,698 |
| Chittagong ... ... ... | 69,551 | 2,36,905 | 3,06,456 |
| Nuddea ... ... ... | 54,589 | 2,48,326 | 3,02,915 |

9. In 1875-76 nine districts returned receipts exceeding three lakhs, and in 1876-77 the number fell to six, but it has this year risen to thirteen. Midnapore, Backergunge, and Chittagong, which last year produced less than this sum, have resumed their places; and Mozufferpore, Patna, Tipperah, and Nuddea have also come up to the standard. In 1875-76 there were thirteen districts in which the receipts exceeded one lakh of rupees, in 1876-77 the number was fourteen, but this year it has risen to thirty-one.

10. The receipts from sales of postage, service, and telegraph stamps in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, British Burmah, and Bhopal also show a large increase, as will be seen from the comparative table below:—

| | Postage. | Service. | Telegraph. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875-76 ... ... | 17,22,063 | 4,33,263 | 15,81,671 | 37,36,997 |
| 1876-77 ... ... | 17,47,334 | 4,58,061 | 20,04,380 | 42,09,775 |
| 1877-78 ... ... | 19,57,416 | 4,78,312 | 22,28,958 | 46,64,686 |
| Increase in 1877-78 over 1876-77 ... ... | 2,10,082 | 20,251 | 2,24,578 | 4,54,911 |

11. In addition to the above, postage and telegraph stamps of the values mentioned below were supplied during the year by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, to Bombay and Madras to replenish the stocks in those Presidencies:—

*To Bombay.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Postage stamps ... ... ... | 50,000 |
| Telegraph „ ... ... ... | 1,25,000 |

*To Madras.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraph stamps ... ... ... | 3,35,000 |

12. The actual sales of stamps in Bengal, exclusive of postage, service, and telegraph stamps, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,06,31,662, as shown in paragraph 4 above. But the gross revenue, including duty on unstamped paper, adjudication fees, penalties, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,60,392. The charges were Rs. 2,38,069, and the refunds Rs. 50,725, leaving a net stamp revenue of Rs. 1,03,71,598, as shown in the following comparative statement of the results of the last five years:—

| Year. | Gross receipts. | Deduct | | | Net revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Charges. | Refunds. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 82,36,706 | 2,24,871 | 81,182 | 3,06,053 | 79,30,653 |
| 1874-75 ... ... ... ... | 88,51,630 | 2,12,629 | 40,599 | 2,53,228 | 85,98,402 |
| 1875-76 ... ... ... ... | 92,31,195 | 2,28,676 | 55,427 | 2,84,103 | 89,47,092 |
| 1876-77 ... ... ... ... | 94,18,536 | 2,26,004 | 39,083 | 2,65,087 | 91,53,449 |
| 1877-78 ... ... ... ... | 1,06,60,392 | 2,38,069 | 50,725 | 2,88,794 | 1,03,71,598 |
| Increase of 1877-78 over 1876-77 ... | 12,41,856 | 12,065 | 11,642 | 23,207 | 12,18,149 |

13. In the above table, the sale proceeds of plain paper used with court fee labels are excluded from the gross receipts, and the charges do not include the expenditure on account of recovery of stamp duty in pauper suits, which is now adjusted under Law and Justice, and the work in connection with which has been transferred to the Legal Remembrancer.

14. The table below shows the number of cases in which duty was realized by civil courts and collectors respectively, under sections 20 and 24 of the General Stamp Act, and the amount of duty received :—

| | Number of cases in which duty was realized by | | Duty realized by | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civil Courts. | Collectors. | Civil Courts. | Collectors. |
| 1876-77 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,185 | 983 | 819 | 3,721 |
| 1877-78 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 709 | 1,036 | 1,907 | 3,325 |

15. No change has been made in the different kinds of stamps in use. But as the impressed paper prepared in England is more suitable for hoondi or bill stamps than the paper now used, which is stamped in the Superintendent's office, the Board have proposed that a supply of hoondi or bill stamps be obtained from England. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

16. The obsolete bi-colour judicial and non-judicial stamped papers, the obsolete Punjab tulubana stamped paper, and the blue and black non-judicial stamps of the value of one anna, have been profitably utilized by printing on them the different kinds of licenses required under the Bengal License Act.

17. The rates of discount allowed to purchasers of stamps, both judicial and non-judicial, have, during the year, been revised, and in place of the nine varying rates which have hitherto prevailed, only three rates have been laid down, namely $1\frac{9}{16}$, $3\frac{1}{8}$, and $4\frac{11}{16}$ per cent., representing respectively 1, 2, and 3 pice per rupee. This change will tend to simplify calculations and reduce the unnecessarily high rates of discount heretofore allowed for some classes of non-judicial stamps.

18. The prosecutions for infractions of the stamp law were attended with favourable results. Out of 269 persons who were tried during the year, 223 were convicted and only 46 acquitted. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 2,591-2, out of which the sum of Rs. 152-8 was paid to informers.

19. The suggestion of the Commissioner of Dacca for securing a better observance of the law in the matter of receipt stamps will be submitted for the consideration of the Imperial Legislative Council along with the report lately called for on the revised Stamp Bill.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report from the Board on the practice referred to in paragraph 64 of the report, and which is said to prevail in Purneah, by which both the stamp and registration laws are evaded.

21. The Stamp Department has been successfully managed during the year by the Board of Revenue. The commendation bestowed by the Board on the stamp reports submitted by Mr. Mangles, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and Mr. Peacock, Commissioner of Dacca, is noticed with satisfaction, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the officers named in paragraph 68 of the report have deserved favourable mention, and that Mr. J. B. Roberts continues to give satisfaction in the performance of his duties.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Calcutta, the 28th October* 1878.

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Department of Excise in the Lower Provinces for the year 1877-78.

The full and careful statement of the excise system in Bengal, and of the principles on which it was proposed to conduct the future administration of the Excise Department, given by the Board of Revenue in the Report for 1876-77, has rendered it possible to greatly reduce the size of the Report for 1877-78.

2. During the year under review the local Government was for the first time financially responsible for the Excise Revenue, and the result has been in every respect satisfactory. Provincial Revenues were, under the contract entered into in respect to the establishment of Provincial Finance, bound to pay to the Government of India Rs. 64,00,000 on account of Excise Revenue, and the receipts have amounted to Rs. 68,66,130.

3. The following statement shows the total collections of the year 1877-78 under each head, as compared with those of 1876-77, and with the average collections of the five years from 1872-73 to 1876-77 :—

| ARTICLES. | REVENUE. | | | IN 1877-78 AS COMPARED WITH 1876-77. | | IN 1877-78 AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 1872-77. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average of 1872-73 to 1876-77. | In 1876-77. | In 1877-78. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Country spirits... ... | 23,84,409 | 26,25,399 | 28,90,460 | 2,65,061 | ..... | 5,06,051 | ..... |
| Rum ... ... ... | 2,97,359 | 2,40,263 | 2,92,107 | 51,844 | ..... | ..... | 5,252 |
| Imported wines, &c. ... | 88,582 | 94,244 | 1,04,501 | 10,257 | ..... | 15,919 | ..... |
| Tari ... ... ... | 6,11,710 | 6,23,085 | 6,36,693 | 13,608 | ..... | 24,983 | ..... |
| Pachwai ... ... ... | 1,18,613 | 1,23,572 | 1,33,529 | 9,957 | ..... | 14,916 | ..... |
| Churus ... ... ... | 2,926 | 2,671 | 3,141 | 470 | ..... | 215 | ..... |
| Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang | 12,927 | 13,442 | 12,756 | ..... | 686 | ..... | 171 |
| Majum ... ... ... | 2,322 | 2,557 | 2,818 | 267 | ..... | 496 | ..... |
| Madut ... ... ... | 64,310 | 63,175 | 68,178 | 5,003 | ..... | 3,868 | ..... |
| Chundu ... ... ... | 16,550 | 17,347 | 19,154 | 1,807 | ..... | 2604 | ..... |
| Spirits used in the arts | 3,982 | 8,354 | 1,338 | ..... | 7,016 | ..... | 2,644 |
| Ganja ... ... ... | 11,10,900 | 11,97,116 | 13,85,657 | 1,88,541 | ..... | 2,74,757 | ..... |
| Opium ... ... ... | 11,83,278 | 13,35,585 | 13,15,292 | 79,707 | ..... | 1,32,014 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 178 | 255 | 506 | 251 | ..... | 328 | ..... |
| Total ... | 58,98,046 | 62,47,059 | 68,66,130 | 6,26,773 | 7,702 | 9,76,151 | 8,067 |

The increase shown under all the chief heads is gratifying, since it is due to higher rates of duty, to improvements in the system of excise, and to the increasing wealth of the people.

There is no more certain indication of the increasing wealth of the country than the steady progress of the excise revenue, and that progress in Bengal has been most marked since the famine year of 1874-75. In that year the excise revenue was in round numbers 56¼ lakhs, in 1875-76 it was more than 60¾ lakhs, in 1876-77 it was nearly 62½ lakhs, and in 1877-78 it was 68⅔ lakhs. No doubt much of the increase this year is due to greater attention to the administration of the department, for, otherwise, in the face of the high prices of food which have ruled throughout the year, a falling off in the consumption of taxed spirits and drugs might have been expected.

4. Simultaneously with the increase of revenue there has been a decrease not merely in the ratio of cost of collection to receipts, but even in the actual cost of collection. In 1874-75 the cost of collection was Rs. 3,00,083, in 1875-76 Rs. 2,98,115, in 1876-77 Rs. 2,96,532, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,91,249. During the same years the percentage ratios of cost of collection to receipts were 5·3, 4·8, 4·7, and 4·2.

There are, however, great differences in the relative cost of collection in the various districts, and the subject is one which should receive early attention.

In some districts the cost of collection exceeds 10 per cent. of the total revenue, and this by no means represents the whole of the facts of the case. The revenue from opium and ganja is collected with a minimum of trouble and expense, and if it be excluded, the cost of collection will be found excessive in many districts.

5. An important feature of the Excise Administration of recent years has been the partial substitution, as regards country spirits, of the outstill for the central distillery system. The principle of the latter system is theoretically perfect, inasmuch as it imposes on each gallon of spirit that passes into consumption a rate of duty proportioned to the amount of alcohol it contains, but in practice it does not work well, except in the neighbourhood of large towns, and there is no doubt that the limitation of the stills to one or two centres in each district has led to much illicit distillation in places at a distance from these centres, and the outstill system has been found preferable in remote, backward, or sparsely populated tracts, as well as along the borders of foreign states.

The satisfactory nature of the change is shown by the fact that in 18 districts where the outstill system has been introduced with partial effect the average number of shops under the central distillery system from 1872-73 to 1876-77 was 1,419, and the average annual receipts were Rs. 5,00,317, while in 1877-78 the number of such shops was only 1,134, and the receipts were Rs. 5,08,200.

The average number of shops in the same districts under the outstill system was 871 in the five years 1872-77, and the average receipts Rs. 2,47,154, while in 1877-78 the number was only 782, while the receipts were Rs. 3,34,453.

6. It is extremely creditable to the administration of the department that, while the consumption of country spirits under the central distillery system in 1877-78 was less than the consumption in the previous year by 81,301 gallons (3·3 per cent.), the revenue should have increased by Rs. 2,10,248 (9 per cent.)

7. The average annual consumption of rum during the five years 1872-77 was 81,198 gallons. In 1876-77 the consumption was only 48,663 gallons. In 1877-78 it rose to 62,018 gallons; 3,031 gallons of this increase is due to the import of Madras rum into Orissa.

It is believed that the revenue from rum consumed in Bengal is being affected by the importation of rum which has already paid duty in the North-West Provinces, and a reference has been made to the Government of India on the subject.

8. The following statement shows the revenue in 1876-77 and 1877-78 from imported wines, spirits, and fermented liquors:—

| | 1876-77. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Wines and liquors ... ... | 3,19,070 | 3,29,687 |
| Spirits ... ... ... | 9,83,210 | 10,64,630 |
| Beer and other fermented liquors ... | 34,563 | 39,549 |

The duty on imported wines, spirits, and fermented liquors is treated as Customs Revenue, and is not credited to the Provincial Revenues.

9. The average annual revenue from tari in the five years 1872-77 was Rs. 6,11,710. In 1876-77 it was Rs. 6,23,085, and in the year under review Rs. 6,36,693. Nearly two-thirds of the whole tari revenue is obtained in the Patna Division. Considerable amounts are also collected in the Presidency and Bhagulpore Divisions.

There is some ground for believing that the revenue from tari might be considerably raised. The rate of license for each shop is separately settled every year, and as the number of shops in the chief producing districts is very large, it may be feared that sufficient attention to prevent collusion cannot be given to each case by a trustworthy and responsible officer, and consequently it was suggested to the Board of Revenue in December last that the tari revenue might be increased by letting to one person not a single shop, but a circle of some extent within which he would possess the monopoly of sale. If each circle contained only three shops, the number of separate

cases to be dealt with yearly by the excise officers would be reduced to one-third of the present number. This practice has been followed with much success in Burmah. If in addition the right of sale was given for three years, the total number of cases would be reduced to one-ninth of what it now is, and as a matter of convenience it could be arranged that one-third of the licenses would fall in yearly. Under this system the revenue would benefit by the circle license-holder being in a better position to make terms with the owners of the trees from which the tari is extracted, and by the greater amount of time and attention which the superior officers of the department could give to each case. At present the letting of the tari shops is often left practically to a mohurir so poorly paid as not to be above temptation, while the sub-divisional or other excise officer is content if the revenue of the year shows a slight increase, or, at any rate, is not less than that of the preceding year. The want of elasticity in the revenue from tari as compared with that from country spirits is clearly shown by the following figures :—

| Year. | Revenue from | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tari. | Country spirits. |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1872-73 ... ... | 6,04,701 | 21,21,268 |
| 1873-74 ... ... | 6,20,841 | 23,35,380 |
| 1874-75 ... ... | 6,02,724 | 22,28,066 |
| 1875-76 ... ... | 6,07,172 | 25,10,064 |
| 1876-77 ... ... | 6,23,085 | 26,25,399 |
| 1877-78 ... ... | 6,36,693 | 28,90,460 |

The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that this subject will receive the Board's careful attention, and that improvements similar to those lately introduced in other branches of the department will be effected in the system of collecting the tari revenue.

10. There was a slight increase of the revenue from pachwai during 1877-78, but no special remarks on the subject are called for.

11. Ganja is doubtless the most injurious of all the articles which contribute to the excise revenue; it is therefore a matter of some regret that the amount consumed should have risen from 7,458 maunds in 1876-77 to 8,196 maunds in 1877-78, or by nearly 10 per cent. Government has for years discouraged the consumption of ganja, and though the amount consumed increased by nearly 10 per cent. in 1877-78, the amount of revenue in the same year increased still more, viz. by 15·7 per cent. The amount of revenue in 1876-77 was Rs. 11,97,116 and in 1877-78 Rs. 13,85,657.

The rates of duty on ganja have been still further raised from 1st April 1878, and arrangements are in progress for checking the importation of Gurjat ganja into Orissa. So long as the consumption of ganja has a tendency to increase, the rates should be periodically raised.

12. The revenue from churus, siddhi or bhang, and majum is not of importance, and though the changes of system now under consideration may lead to an increase, such increase cannot be expected to be of large amount.

13. The average annual income from opium consumed in the Lower Provinces during the five years 1872-77 was Rs. 11,83,278. In 1876-77 it was Rs. 12,35,585, during the year under review it was Rs. 13,15,292. There was an increase of consumption as compared with the previous year to the extent of 31 maunds, and of revenue to the extent of Rs. 79,707. The increase of consumption was only 1·7 per cent., while the increase of revenue was 6·4 per cent. This favourable result is due to the increase of the price of opium from December 1877, and a still further increase may be expected in the current year arising both from the increased price and from the settlement of opium shops by means of the auction system.

The income from opium consumed in the districts in which the poppy is cultivated continues to be insignificant. The question of how to obtain a fair revenue from the opium consumed in those districts has long occupied the attention of many officers of ability and experience, but without receiving a satisfactory solution. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits with interest the result of the enquiries now being made by the Board. It seems probable that a moderate increase of revenue would be obtained by the introduction of a modified system of farming.

The result of the enquiries regarding the alleged importation of opium from Bhootan should be reported for the information of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that very little opium can possibly enter Bengal from this route. Opium is not grown anywhere in the neighbourhood of Bhootan, and it could hardly stand the long land carriage for China, even if there were men in Bhootan of sufficient enterprise and capital to enter into such a trade.

14. License fees for the sale of madut and chundu increased from Rs. 80,522 to Rs. 87,332 or by 8·4 per cent.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that though only Rs. 199 was written off as irrecoverable in 1877-78, the outstanding balance at the close of the year did not exceed Rs. 8,660, of which Rs. 5,001 has since been recovered.

The number of persons arrested in 1877-78 was 2,916 as against 2,420 in the previous year. 2,032 convictions were obtained in 1876-77, and 2,491 in 1877-78.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to express the satisfaction with which he has noticed the progress which is being made in improving the administration of the Excise Department. Heavier rates of duty are being imposed, and the rapidly increasing revenue is collected punctually and with greater economy every year. The present report might with advantage have been a little fuller, but the want of completeness is probably due to the Secretary having been on leave for a portion of the year. There are also inaccuracies in the figured statements attached to the Board's report which ought to have been avoided. Thus in Appendix B, table No. I, the incidence of the excise revenue per head of population is given for Darjeeling as Rs. ·04 instead of Rs. ·42. For Sarun it is Rs. ·67 instead of Rs. ·07. For Bhagulpore Rs. ·01 instead of Rs. ·10. For Cuttack and for Pooree Rs. ·01 and Rs. ·09 instead of Rs. ·10 and Rs. ·07. For Singbhoom and Manbhoom Rs. ·4 instead of Rs. ·04. For the whole Patna Division it is Rs. ·26 instead of Rs. ·11. For the whole of Bengal Rs. ·14 instead of Rs. ·11. For all Bengal (including in the excise revenue the import duty on wines, spirits, &c.,) it is Rs. ·16 instead of Rs. ·13.

In table No. II the incidence per head of population of the duty from spirits is given for the districts of Patna and Mozufferpore at Rs. ·1 and Rs. ·62 instead of Rs. ·19 and Rs. ·02. In the same table the incidence per head of the revenue from all spirits is given at Rs. ·05 for the Sonthal Pergunnahs, while in table No. IV the incidence in the same district of the revenue from country spirits alone is given as Rs. ·1.

These instances of inaccuracy and carelessness should not have been allowed to occur.

17. The Commissioners named in the margin have been commended by the Board for their attention to their excise duties, and the Lieutenant-Governor has observed with pleasure the names of the Revenue and Police officers whose conduct is favourably noticed in paragraphs 97 and 99 of the Report. These will be duly recorded in the Appointment Department.

Mr. R. L. Mangles.
Mr. G. N. Barlow, C. S. I.
Lord Ulick Browne.
Mr. E. W. Molony.

The thanks of Government are due to the Board of Revenue for the many and valuable improvements which have been made in the administration of the department and which have already borne such good fruit.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

# RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

*Calcutta, the 4th November* 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 60MM, dated the 16th September last, from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, submitting the Administration Report of the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1877-78.

Read also—

The Resolution on the Administration Report of the said Municipality for 1876-77.

*Constitution of the Municipality.*—During the year under review there were 42 Municipal Commissioners, of whom 13 were ex-officio and 29 ordinary Commissioners. Nine general meetings were held during the year, but only 18 Commissioners on an average attended each meeting.

2. *Division of the Municipality into Wards.*—An important change was effected during the year by dividing the large and thickly populated area comprising the Municipality into six wards, and placing each ward under a separate Committee. This change was made in accordance with the provisions of section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, and obviously tends to give the rate-payers a more direct interest in the management of municipal affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the scheme already gives promise of success.

3. *Income.*—The gross receipts of the Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 4,40,171, or Rs. 12,029 less than the estimate, but Rs. 12,117 more than the income of the previous year, as appears from the table below:—

Gross income during—

| 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | Increase over 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 4,34,396 | 4,28,054 | 4,40,171 | 12,117 |

This favourable result was attained notwithstanding the abolition, under the present Municipal Act, of fees for licenses, which brought in during 1876-77 Rs. 5,251, and in the previous year Rs. 9,273.

4. The increase was under the following heads:—

| | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| House-rate ... ... ... | 2,40,317 | 2,41,345 | 2,46,030 |
| Horse and carriage tax ... ... | 25,372 | 31,267 | 32,434 |
| Registration of hackeries ... ... | 15,153 | 7,765 | 10,183 |
| Night-soil fees ... ... ... | 73,559 | 77,787 | 86,942 |

This shows a steady progress in the house-rate. The demand for the year under review was Rs. 2,52,261, and the balance of the previous year was Rs. 13,601, making a total of Rs. 2,65,862. Of this amount Rs. 2,46,030 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 19,832 on the 31st March 1878.

5. *Collection.*—The assessment on houses and lands in a portion of the Municipality was revised during the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,775 and a decrease of Rs. 1,718, or a net increase of Rs. 57 per quarter over the demand of last year.

The decrease in the assessment was due partly to the revision of the boundaries of the Municipality, sanctioned under Government notification dated the 10th September 1877, by which a number of buildings were excluded from municipal limits, and partly also to remissions and reductions on appeal.

6. *Horse and Carriage Tax.*—The horse and carriage tax yielded Rs. 32,434, against an income of Rs. 31,000 during 1876-77, and of Rs. 25,372 during the previous year. The estimated income under this head for the year under review was Rs. 35,000, but owing to the introduction of the tax into the North and South Suburban Municipalities, the receipts did not come up to the estimate.

7. *Ferries.*—The income from ferries shows a falling off, owing to the transfer of Watgunge Ghât, which yielded a large revenue, from the charge of the Municipality to that of the Port Commissioners.

8. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 4,33,242, or Rs. 64,327 less than the estimate. More than one-half of this saving, it is stated, occurred in the allotment for the construction and maintenance of roads. It is satisfactory to note that this saving was not secured by neglecting necessary works, as 18 miles of road were re-metalled against 19 miles during the previous year; the saving was due to the fall in the price of stone-metal during the year from Rs. 35 to Rs. 24 per 100 cubic feet, or rather to the Commissioners securing ship ballast, instead of indigenous metal, which was used in former years.

9. No notice has been taken in the report of the remarks of the late Commissioner of the Division, and the suggestion contained in paragraph 1 of the Government resolution on last year's report, regarding the system under which contracts are given and stores purchased. The present Commissioner has rightly drawn the attention of the Municipality to the matter; he should also, in his capacity of an ex-officio Commissioner of the Municipality, personally see that tenders are invariably invited by advertisements in newspapers, and contracts given only with the approval of the Commissioners.

10. *Audit of accounts of the Municipality.*—It is not clear from the report that the accounts of the Municipality for the past year were audited. It appears that the amount of fees payable to the auditors was not disbursed during the year: and although the amount was paid to the auditors in 1876-77, the accounts of that year do not bear the certificate of the auditors, as those of the previous year. The Commissioner should instruct the Chairman to get the accounts of the last two years audited with as little delay as possible, and in future to obtain from the auditors, and attach to the annual report, a special report on the state of the accounts of the Municipality. It is of great importance that Municipal expenditure should be carefully audited, and the Commissioner is requested to report without delay what arrangements the Municipal Commissioners propose for this purpose in future. If satisfactory arrangements are not made by the Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor will be compelled to issue the necessary orders under section 73 of the Act.

11. *Water-supply.*—The question of supplying the Suburbs with pure and wholesome water is still not finally settled. The Commissioners have been in correspondence with the Calcutta Corporation about the extension of the Calcutta supply to the Suburbs. It is understood that the Calcutta Municipality have included the Suburbs in their scheme for the extension of the water-supply in that town. In the meantime it is hoped that the Calcutta Municipality will be able to remove the restrictions lately placed on the use, by the inhabitants of the Suburbs, of the hydrants along the line of the Circular Road, on payment to it, as is proposed, of a monthly sum to be agreed upon by the two municipal bodies.

12. *Lighting.*—During the latter part of the year negotiations were carried on with the Oriental Gas Company for lighting the principal streets in the Suburbs with gas. The negotiations have since been brought to a close, and already the Baliaghatta, Manicktolah, and Ballygunge roads are lighted with gas.

13. *Conservancy.*—The general conservancy of the town appears to have been fairly attended to. 1,18,543 cart-loads of street refuse, and 87,160 cart-loads of silt, were removed and utilized in filling up holes and pits and raising low lands. By this means 18 foul tanks were filled up and 59 beeghas of jungle land cleared and raised. 13,003 dead animals were removed from the streets and bye-lanes; 390½ maunds of putrid articles of food for human consumption were seized, condemned, and destroyed.

14. The conservancy of the Tolly's Nullah, which runs through the most populous and important part of the Municipality, appears to have been carefully attended to, and steps have been taken to improve its sanitary condition. A considerable number of persons were prosecuted for committing nuisances on its banks. The insanitary condition of the Circular Canal and its neighbourhood has also lately been the subject of correspondence between the Public Works Department of this Government and the Municipalities of Calcutta and the Suburbs. A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of this canal, and for the addition of locks which shall make it passable for steamers is being carried out by the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle has been instructed to prepare a detailed scheme, in

communication with the Chairmen of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities, for relieving the canal of the influx of storm-water and sewage from the Calcutta drains.

15. *Drainage.*—The drainage of the Suburbs is very defective, and although the Commissioner of the Division last year suggested to the Municipality the necessity of taking the matter into their consideration, it has not been referred to in the present report. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Peacock in thinking that a comprehensive and complete scheme should be drawn up, consisting, if possible, of several component parts, to be taken up and carried out one after another according to their respective urgency, as funds are forthcoming. If required, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to help the Commissioners in raising the necessary funds for carrying out a matured scheme of drainage.

16. *Improvement of bustees.*—Intimately connected with the conservancy and drainage of the Suburbs is the question of the sanitary improvement of bustees. Mr. Sterndale, the late Vice-Chairman, recorded a note on the subject, containing proposals for improving the sanitary state of the Suburbs; but the Municipal Commissioners seem to have taken no steps to carry out those proposals. Mr. Sterndale's proposals are to fill up the existing holes, pits, and low swampy lands by street sweepings, to be covered by a layer of earth; to get the work done by the establishment of coolies in the afternoon under the supervision of the municipal overseers, on payment to them for overtime work; and to charge the owner of the land for the cost of the operation. This is precisely what is done in Calcutta, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that there will be any difficulty in carrying out the scheme in the Suburbs. His Honor therefore trusts that, during the ensuing cold weather, the Commissioners will take up this subject in earnest. The co-operation of landowners should be invited, but if the invitation is not responded to, it will be open to the Municipal Commissioners to enforce the provisions of sections 264 to 267 of the Municipal Act.

17. *House scavengering and removal of night-soil.*—The working of this department was not satisfactory in a financial point of view. Much difficulty was felt in collecting the night-soil fees, which, under the system hitherto in force, took the form of a voluntary cess. The collections were not satisfactory, and the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 1,895. On the representation of the Commissioners, therefore, a short Act (No. VI of 1878) has since been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council authorizing the levy of fees by 1st class municipalities for the cleaning of privies; and as the provisions of the Act have been extended to a part of the Suburbs with effect from 1st October 1878, it is hoped that there will now be no difficulty in effecting a thorough reorganization of the department.

18. *General health and vital statistics.*—The general health of the Suburbs was not satisfactory during the year. Sickness was more or less prevalent in all the fourteen police sections into which the Suburbs are divided. The registration of births and deaths was conducted as heretofore by the Inspectors of Police, but the result shows that there is still great room for improvement. The number of births registered during the year was 4,158, which gives an average birth-rate of 16·16 per thousand of the population per annum. The total number of deaths was 15,194, against 13,234 in the previous year; the ratio per 1,000 of population being 59·08, against 51·46. If any reliance can be placed on the registration, this is a very high death-rate, but until proper measures are taken on an extensive scale to improve the sanitary condition of the Suburbs, but little improvement can be expected in this respect.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd November* 1878.

| No. | District, and date of return. | Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches. | Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.** | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | |
| BURDWAN DIVN. 1 | Burdwan, Nov. 2 '78 | 1·75 | The rain in the end of the week was most beneficial. Sufficient rain has now fallen in the Sudder sub-division. The prospects are excellent. A bumper crop is being anticipated. |
| | Culna ... | 0·50 | |
| | Cutwa ... | 0·5 | |
| | Bood-Bood ... | 0·35 | |
| 2 | Bankoora, „ 2 „ | 0·57 | Weather—bright and clear, except on the 31st October and the day preceding The *aus* crop reaped seems to have been a fair one. The late rice crop will suffer from the want of rain. Fever continues bad in the east. |
| 3 | Beerbhoom, „ 2 „ | Nil | The weather was cloudy during most of the week, but no appreciable rain fell. The state and prospects of the crops continue good. The crops on the high lands will not be so good as they promised, but the main crops are in very good order. |
| 4 | Midnapore, „ 2 „ | 0·74 | Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers; apparently now clearing. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. The recent showers did all that remained to secure an excellent crop. |
| 5 | Hooghly, „ 2 „ | 1·03 | Weather—cloudy and showery. Wind from the north. The prospects of the *amun* crop are generally fair. The late rain has been beneficial to the crops. The lands are being ploughed for the *rubbee* crops, and in places sowings have commenced. Fever is reported to be prevalent everywhere. |
| | Howrah, „ 4 „ | 1·38 | Weather—too wet and cloudy to be seasonable. The rain has been rather more than was wanted, but the prospect of the rice crop continues good. |
| | *Central Districts.* | | |
| PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6 | 24-Pergunnahs Nov. 2 '78 | 0·79 | Weather—cool at night. Rain fell during the latter part of the week. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. The rain has done much good to the crops. Ordinary fever continues generally. |
| 7 | Nuddea, „ 2 „ | 0·09 | Weather—cloudy. The mornings and evenings are cool. The state of all crops |
| | Chooadanga ... | 0·07 | continues favourable. Prices are slightly lower in some places, though still |
| | Ranaghat ... | 1·47 | high. |
| | Bongong ... | 1·19 | |
| 8 | Jessore, „ 2 „ | 2·16 | Weather—fine at first. The latter part of the week was damp, with frequent light |
| | Jhenida ... | 0·66 | showers. The prospects of all crops are good, and the light rains of the last |
| | Magoora ... | 0·61 | few days have been of great benefit. |
| | Narail ... | 0·70 | |
| | Khoolna ... | 0·77 | |
| | Bagirhat ... | 0·50 | |
| 9 | Moorshedabad „ 2 „ | 0·13 | Weather—fine. The nights had begun to be cool, but for the last few days have been warmer again, and the weather has been muggy. In some parts of the district the sowing of the *rubbee* crops has commenced. *Amun* continues to promise well. Prices of food-grain are still high. |
| RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVNS. 10 | Dinagepore, „ 1 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. The ground is being prepared for the cold-weather crops. The *amun* plants are looking well. |
| 11 | Rajshahye, „ 2 „ | Nil | No rain during the week throughout the district. The state of the *dhan* crop continues to be satisfactory, but rain is still required. The *rubbee* crops are being sown, and the young plants are thriving. *Kalai* is also in good condition The price of common rice continues to be 15 kutcha seers per rupee at Nattore. Public health is good. |
| 12 | Rungpore, „ 1 „ | Nil | The weather has become slightly cloudy and warm again. The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Mild attacks of fever are somewhat common, and a few cases of cholera have been reported. |
| 13 | Bogra, „ 2 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. In the eastern part of the district the outturn of *amun* will not be more than six annas, and some distress among the poorer classes is anticipated. In the khiar land the prospects are good, but a little rain would be beneficial. Mustard and pulses in Shariakandi are reported to have been partially damaged by insects. Mulberry is being reaped. Prices in the district range from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. Cattle disease has broken out in the east of the district, and there are some cases of cholera in thanas Bogra and Shariakandi. |

| No. | District, and date of return. | Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches. | Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)** | | |
| | ***Central Districts.*—(Contd.)** | | |
| RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—*contd.* 14 | Pubna, Nov. 2 '78 | 0·07 | Weather—cool and for the most part dry and cloudy. The *amun* crop is fast ripening. It is likely to be a very fair crop, but not one of the best. The winter crops are now coming up. There has been fever about, and two fatal cases of cholera in thana Shahzadpore. |
| 15 | Darjeeling, „ 1 „ | Nil | Weather—fair, and clear days. The harvesting of *bhadoi dhan* has been completed. The *haimanta dhan* promises well. The prospects of the other crops are generally good. |
| 16 | Julpigoree, „ 2 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. A good fall of rain would now do much good to the standing crops. The general health of the district is better than it usually is at this season of the year, which is generally unhealthy. |
| | Cooch Behar, Oct. 31 „ | Nil | The cold weather is just beginning to set in. The sun during the week was not so powerful as in the previous week. The prospects of rice are good. Tobacco seedlings are being transplanted. The price of coarse rice varies from Rs 3-8 to Rs 3-12 in the town. In pergunnah Lal Bazar the price has come down from Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4. Public health continues good. |
| | ***Eastern Districts.*** | | |
| DACCA DIVN. 17 | Dacca, Nov. 2 '78<br>Manickgunge ... | 0·63<br>0·07 | Weather—seasonable, but still somewhat warm. The state and prospects of the crops are fair. |
| 18 | Furreedpore, Nov. 3 „ | 0·11 | Weather—rather cloudy and warmer than last week. There has been slight rain. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. The harvesting of some crops is going on. |
| 19 | Backergunge, Oct. 31 „ | 0·07 | Weather—cloudy and very hot. Light showers fell on the 30th and 31st October. The *amun* crop is progressing favourably. In the Bhola subdivision more rain is wanted. In parts of Perozepore grubs have done some damage to the rice crop. Prices are stationary. Fever has made its appearance in the Sudder, Perozepore, and Patuakhally sub-divisions. |
| 20 | Mymensingh, Nov. 1 „ | 0·03 | Weather—seasonable. The rice crop is very good, except on low lands. The harvest is commencing. |
| 21 | Tipperah, „ 1 „ | 0·02 | Weather—generally fair, but sky cloudy and temperature high. *Amun dhan* is in good condition. |
| CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22 | Chittagong, Oct. 31 „ | Nil | Weather—fine till 30th ; 31st also lowering; storm impending. The crops are very fine. Prospects are excellent |
| 23 | Noakholly „ 31 „ | 0·73 | Weather—unusually warm. A sharp squall, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the station on the 30th. The prospects of the crops are favourable. The rain has done good to the crops which, on the higher lands, were becoming dry. Prices of grain have fallen. |
| 24 | Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 29 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. Heavy fogs up to 8 A.M. in the morning. Land is being ploughed for mustard. The hillmen are now engaged in collecting cotton. The prospects of the plough cultivators' crop are good. |
| | Hill Tipperah, „ 30 „ | Nil | Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good. |
| | **BEHAR.** | | |
| PATNA DIVN. 25 | Patna, Nov. 2 '78 | Nil | Weather—hot and dry. The hot weather of the past month has damaged the rice crop on the higher lands. The general outturn is estimated at 12 annas for the district. Rain is now much wanted. |
| 26 | Gya, „ 2 „ | Nil | Mornings cool, and hot weather during the day. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade 90°. Rain still continues to hold off, though clouds occasionally gather and disperse. A good shower of rain is wanted everywhere. The crops still continue very good, and there is every prospect of a successful harvest. The public health is generally good. The health of the plough cattle is also good. |
| 27 | Shahabad, „ 2 „ | Nil | Weather—warmer than last week. No rain during the week, but light clouds have appeared. No improvement in the prospects of the crops. Paddy is suffering from want of rain. *Rubbee* sowings are going on, but not to the full extent from want of moisture in the soil. Fever is still prevalent. |
| 28 | Durbhunga, „ 2 „ | Nil | Weather—cool in the mornings and evenings. The prospects of the crops are generally good, but rain is required. |
| 29 | Mozufferpore, „ 2 „ | Nil | Weather—hot and cloudy. The *rubbee* sowings progress satisfactorily. The prospects of the rice crop and of *rahur* and root crops are good. An early fall of rain would do much good in some localities. |

| No. | District, and date of return. | Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches. | Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEHAR.—(*Contd.*) | | | |
| PATNA.—(*Contd.*) 30 | Sarun, Nov. 2 '78 | Nil | Weather—clear. No signs of rain. The mornings and evenings are cool. West wind prevailing. The prospects are getting worse and worse for want of rain. All the high land paddy has been burnt and the plants are being cut for fodder for cattle. *Rubbee* is coming up fairly; but rain is badly wanted to promote the growth. Prices are rising. Fever is still prevalent. |
| 31 | Chumparun, ,, 2 ,, | Nil | Cold nights. No change in the prospects to report. The want of rain for the *dhan* in the south and south-east of the district continues. Prices at the head-quarters have risen. |
| BHAGULPORE DIVISION. 32 | Monghyr, ,, 2 ,, | Nil | The weather has become hot again. Rain is much wanted in Begoosarai for the *rubbee* crops. Accounts from elsewhere are good, but the rice is being here and there irrigated by hand |
| 33 | Bhagulpore, ,, 2 ,, | Nil | Weather—warm and cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops are excellent. Prices are falling in the north of the district. Fever is prevailing. |
| 34 | Purneah, ,, 2 ,, | Nil | Weather—fair and seasonable. The crops are good. The *rubbee* sowing is progressing favourably. Fever is still bad. |
| 35 | Maldah, ,, 2 ,, | Nil | Weather—fine and getting cool. The reports about the crops are still good. The price of rice is high on account of heavy exportations. Fever is still prevalent. |
| 36 | Sonthal Perghs. ,, 3 ,, Deoghur ... | 0·06 0·73 | Weather—cloudy and unusually warm. All accounts continue good. In some places a light shower would have benefited the dhan on very high land, but the absence of rain will not prevent the gross outturn being exceptionally good. |
| ORISSA. | | | |
| ORISSA DIVS. 37 | Cuttack, Nov. 2 '78 | 1·75 | Weather—cloudy and rainy. The rainfall has been highly beneficial to the crops. The early *sarad* is ripening, and reaping has commenced in a few irrigated tracts. The late *sarad* is in excellent condition, and is in ear in some places. A portion of the cold-weather crops in Kendrapara sub-division has been destroyed by a swarm of locusts which visited that place on the 25th October. Cholera continues. |
| 38 | Pooree, Oct. 31 ,, | 6·34 | Weather—rainy and cloudy. Heavy rain fell during the week. The *laghu* crop has been harvested. *Sarad* rice is progressing well. Miscellaneous crops, such as gram and *urhur* are promising. *Beali* and *mandia* are being harvested. Common rice sells at $11\frac{12}{16}$ to 21 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Public health is good. |
| 39 | Balasore, Nov. 1 ,, | 5·54 | The weather was fine and apparently settled until the 29th October, when rain commenced, which has continued almost up to the time of report. This rain has averted heavy loss, which was expected in the northern and central parts of the district, and more rain is not required. Malarious fever has broken out in the vicinity of the Suburnarekha river. |
| CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | |
| 40 | Hazareebagh, Nov. 1 '78 | 0·03 | Weather—seasonable. Cloudy, with easterly winds. There is no alteration to report. The cloudy weather is unfavourable, as tending to produce blight, but otherwise prospects are much the same. |
| 41 | Lohardugga, ,, 2 ,, | 0·27 | Weather—unsettled, with heavy clouds hanging about. A little rain has fallen during the week, but not sufficient to do much good. The prospects of the *rubbee* crops are very indifferent everywhere, and from the Palamow sub-division it is reported that the paddy has suffered severely from drought, and that the general average yield will not exceed 8 annas |
| 42 | Singbhoom, ,, 1 ,, | 0·26 | Weather—cloudy, with drizzling rain. The state and prospects of the crops are very satisfactory. There has been rain almost all over the district. The Deputy Commissioner, who has been on tour in south Kolhan, writes—"The dhan crop has everywhere been good, but some damage has been done in some "pirs" to that transplanted on the high lands by the recent drought, and in other "pirs" a bug called by the natives *gondi* has entered the grain before it has ripened. The estimated loss is about two annas. The *rubbee* crops everywhere are splendid, especially the Sirgoojah. It has rained steadily for three days." The District Superintendent, who was on tour in the east of the district, also reports very favourably of the crops there; and reports from the west of the district are also very favourable. Fever still prevails. |
| 43 | Manbhoom, ,, 2 ,, | 0·19 | Weather—cloudy in the morning and sunny in the rest of the day. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable on the whole. There will be short-coming of about two annas crop only owing to want of rain during the latter end of October. |

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
*The 5th November* 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1878.

## *RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | BENGAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 1 | Burdwan | A 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bankoora | B 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 12 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Beerbhoom | C 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 14 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Midnapore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Hooghly | D 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Howrah | 11 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta | 11 12 | 11 4 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 6 2 | 5 14 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 24-Pergunnahs* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Nuddea | E 11 7 | 11 7 | 12 13 | ... | 14 8 | 27 14 | 8 14 | 9 7 | 12 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Jessore | F 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Moorshedabad | G 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 to 15 0 | ... | ... | 25 0 to 30 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 to 13 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | 14 0 to 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Dinagepore | H 10 10 | 10 13 | 10 12 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 20 3 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Rajshahye | 9 0 to 10 0 | 7 8 | 14 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 to 11 4 | 8 4 to 9 12 | 10 0 to 13 0 | 12 6 | 10 8 to 12 12 | 18 0 to 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Rungpore | I 11 4 | 10 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 11 | 12 1½ | 12 12½ | 11 15½ | 18 0 to 22 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Bogra | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Pubna | J 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Darjeeling | K 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Julpigoree | 8 0 | 8 8 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 4 | 12 0† | 10 0 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Dacca | L 11 7 | 12 0 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 26 10 | 8 14 | 8 0 | 11 7 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Furreedpore | M 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Backergunge | N ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Mymensingh | O 9 4 | 9 4 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 6 8 | 16 0 | 9 4 | 7 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 8 to $11\frac{6}{16}$ seers per rupee.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12½ seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 10¾ to 13⅝ seers, common rice 11½ to 14½ seers, and gram 9 to 12¾ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 11½ to 15 seers, and gram 9½ to 12½ seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 16 to 17 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 10½ seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley $13\frac{8}{16}$ to 20⅜ seers, best rice 6½ to 9½ seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram $11\frac{7}{16}$ to 12 seers.

*undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1878.*

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. | | | Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena. | | | Maize or Indian-corn. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Western Districts.* |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 12 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Burdwan. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 360 0 | 320 0 | 400 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Bankoora. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Beerbhoom. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Midnapore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Hooghly. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 110 0 | 9 12 | 8 8 | 10 0 | Howrah. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Central Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 12 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 10 14 | 17 8 | 66 0 | 66 0 | 110 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Calcutta. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24-Pergunnahs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 9 6 | Nuddea. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Jessore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 7 8 to 9 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | 7 0 to 9 0 | Moorshedabad. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 9½ | 12 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Dinagepore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 9 12 | 19 0 | 200 0 to 240 0 | 200 0 to 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Rajshahye. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 1 | Rungpore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 10 9 | 12 0 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 90 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 3 4 | Bogra. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Pubna. |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | Darjeeling. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 60 0 | 54 0 | 80 0 | 6 5 | 7 2 | 7 4 | Julpigoree. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Eastern Districts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 9 6 | 11 7 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Dacca. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Furreedpore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Backergunge. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | Mymensingh. |

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 13 to 31 seers, best rice 10 to 11½ seers, common rice 12 to 14½ seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
H In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.
I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12½ to 21 seers, best rice 7½ to 9 9/16 seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
J In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8 seers, and gram 9 seers.
K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 seers, and gram 6 to 8 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9⅜ seers, and common rice 9 to 12½ seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9½ to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13 3/16 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram seers.

## *RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| 21 | Chittagong ... ... ... | P 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Noakholly ... ... ... | Q ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Tipperah ... ... ... | 11 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Chittagong Hill Tracts* ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hill Tipperah* ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Patna ... ... ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Gya ... ... ... | R 12 8 | 12 4 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 26 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Shahabad ... ... ... | S {12 8 to 14 0} | {12 0 to 13 8} | 16 8 | {18 0 to 19 0} | {19 0 to 20 0} | 21 0 | {10 0 to 10 8} | {10 0 to 10 8} | 12 8 | {11 0 to 12 0} | {11 0 to 14 0} | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Durbhunga ... ... ... | T 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 8 | 18 8 | 19 12 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Mozufferpore ... ... ... | U 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Sarun ... ... ... | 11 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Chumparun ... ... ... | V 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 18 6 | 18 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Monghyr ... ... ... | W 13 6 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 15 7 | 25 2 | 9 4 | 10 5 | 11 10 | 11 5 | 11 10 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bhagulpore ... ... ... | X 12 10 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 20 3 | 10 11 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Purneah ... ... ... | Y {12 0 to 14 0} | {12 0 to 14 0} | {13 0 to 16 0} | ... | ... | ... | {10 0 to 12 0} | 10 0 | 14 0 | {14 0 to 18 0} | {14 0 to 18 0} | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Maldah ... ... ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 28 0 |
| 36 | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ... | Z 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Cuttack ... ... ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 8 | 14 7† | 14 7 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Pooree* ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Balasore ... ... ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Hazareebagh ... ... ... | Z1 10 0 | 10 8 | 17 0 | ... | 12 0 | 27 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Lohardugga ... ... ... | Z2 8 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | {12 0 to 17 0 / 16 0 to 24 0} | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Singhbhoom ... ... ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 40 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Manbhoom ... ... ... | Z3 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 30 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Returns not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18 to 24$\frac{0}{16}$ seers per rupee.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 seers, and common rice 11 to 13 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 17½ seers, common rice 11½ to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13½ seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 8½ seers, common rice 10¼ to 13 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 11½ to 16 seers, murwa 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 14 to 31 seers, best rice 7 to 20 seers, common rice 11 to 29 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27½ to 50 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 17½ to 24½ seers, lesser millets 40 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 50 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.

CALCUTTA,

*The 5th November* 1878.

*mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1878.—(Contd.)*

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

| GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | | LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA. | | | MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN. | | | GRAM. | | | FIREWOOD. | | | SALT. | | | DISTRICTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | |
| *Eastern Districts*—(Contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Chittagong. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Noakholly. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 0 | Tipperah. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts.* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill Tipperah.* |
| BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 32 0 | 23 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Patna. |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | 29 0 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gya. |
| 10 8 to 12 0 | 9 0 to 14 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 24 8 to 25 0 | 24 0 to 25 0 | ... | 10 0 to 11 8 | 11 0 to 11 8 | 19 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 180 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Shahabad. |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 8 | 26 4 | 33 0 | 32 0 | 26 12 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 20 12 | 121 0 | 121 0 | 176 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | Durbhunga. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | Mozufferpore. |
| 27 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 8 | Sarun. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 0 | 36 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chumparun. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 3 | 28 3 | 25 2 | 11 5 | 12 6 | 21 0 | 168 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 4 | Monghyr. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 5 | 25 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 18 15 | 131 10 | 126 4 | 151 9 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 8 3 | Bhagulpore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 to 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 to 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Purneah. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Maldah. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Sonthal Perghs. |
| ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 7 | 14 7 | 18 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | Cuttack. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pooree.* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | Balasore. |
| CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 36 0 | 32 0 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 27 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Hazareebagh. |
| ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 32 0 | 34 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 8 | Lohardugga. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | Singbhoom. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 40 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | Manbhoom. |

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13⅜ seers, barley 15$\frac{7}{16}$ to 16½ seers, best rice 9¼ to 13$\frac{1}{16}$ seers, common rice 14$\frac{7}{16}$ seers, great millet 16½ to 17$\frac{9}{16}$ seers, lesser millets 31$\frac{9}{16}$ to 33⅜ seers, maize or Indian-corn 29¼ to 31$\frac{9}{16}$ seers, and gram 13⅜ seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, lesser millets 22 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram (at Banka) 11 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 12 to 15½ seers, best rice 9 to 16 seers, common rice 10 to 18⅜ seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 14 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, barley 12 to 14 seers, best rice (at Cuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10⅜ to 11·25 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13·50 seers, best rice 10·12 to 16 seers, common rice 14·62 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 18·56 seers, murwa 23·56 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 23·56 seers, and gram 11·25 to 13 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or India-corn 32 to 60 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## *WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in*

PRICES PER MAUND

| Number. | MARTS. | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1 | Calcutta ... | 3 7 6 | 3 8 6 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 6 8 6 | 6 8 6 | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 4 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Serajgunge ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 | 2 6 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Dacca ... | 3 5 0 | 3 5 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | ... | 1 8 0 | 4 7 0 | 4 12 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 6 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Naraingunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 2 0 | 4 10 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 8 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Chittagong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 6 4 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Patna ... | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 4 0 | 1 13 0 | 1 9 6 | 1 13 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 13 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Balasore ... | 4 2 0 | 4 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 2 10 7 | 2 9 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 1 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Pooree* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Cuttack ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 2 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 3 0 | 4 3 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 4 0 | ... | ... | ... |

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
*The 5th November* 1878.

*the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending* 31*st October* 1878..

OF 40 SEERS.

| GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. | | | LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA. | | | MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN. | | | GRAM. | | | FIREWOOD. | | | SALT. | | | MARTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | |
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| ... | ... | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | 2 2 6 | 2 8 0 | 3 9 9 | 3 11 0 | 2 6 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 6 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 0 0 | Calcutta. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 2 0 | 4 2 0 | 3 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 5 0 | Serajgunge. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 6 0 | 4 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 2 0 | 4 2 0 | Dacca. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 2 6 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 6 0 | 4 3 0 | 4 3 0 | 4 2 0 | Naraingunge. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 6 3 | 1 4 0 | 1 12 0 | 2 15 6 | 2 13 9 | 2 0 0 | 0 4 9 | 0 4 9 | ... | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... | Patna. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... | 0 5 4 | 0 5 4 | ... | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... | Balasore. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pooree.* |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 4 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | Cuttack. |

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

| Divisions. | Districts. | Stations | Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878. | Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878. | Rain from 1st January 1878. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inches. | Up to date. | |
| BENGAL. | | | | | | | |
| | Western Districts. | | Inches. | Inches. | | 1878. | |
| Burdwan. | Burdwan ... ... | Burdwan ... ... | 1·38 | Nil | 59·45 | 26th Oct. | |
| | | Cutwa ... ... | 1·04 | ditto | 66·01 | ditto | |
| | | Culna ... ... | Nil | ditto | 60·11 | ditto | |
| | | Bood-Bood ... ... | 0·21 | ditto | 53·23 | ditto | |
| | | Raneegunge ... ... | 0·57 | ditto | 47·86 | ditto | |
| | | Jehanabad ... ... | 0·95 | ditto | 70·36 | ditto | |
| | Bankoora ... ... | Bankoora ... ... | 0·58 | ditto | 52·58 | ditto | |
| | Beerbhoom ... ... | Sooree ... ... | 0·42 | ditto | 61·93 | ditto | |
| | | Hetampore ... ... | 1·35 | ditto | 71·10 | ditto | |
| | | Roypore ... ... | 1·71 | ditto | 70·46 | ditto | |
| | Midnapore ... ... | Midnapore ... ... | 0·27 | ditto | 45·63 | ditto | |
| | | Tumlook ... ... | 1·22 | Not recd. | 52·58 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Ghattal ... ... | 0·53 | Nil | 60·68 | 26th ,, | |
| | | Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office... | 1·69 | Not recd. | 47·40 | 19th ,, | |
| | | Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office | 0·77 | Nil | 47·63 | 26th ,, | |
| | Hooghly ... ... | Hooghly ... ... | 0·11 | ditto | 87·50 | ditto | |
| | | Serampore ... ... | 1·44 | ditto | 76·99 | ditto | |
| | Howrah ... ... | Howrah ... ... | 0·97 | ditto | 59·19 | ditto | |
| | | Maheshpaka ... | 0·87 | ditto | 63·60 | ditto | |
| | Central Districts. | | | | | | |
| Presidency. | 24-Pergunnahs ... | Saugor Island ... ... | 4·73 | ditto | 58·47 | ditto | |
| | | Alipore ... Observatory ... | 0·29 | ditto | 55·48 | ditto | |
| | | Alipore ... Dispensary ... | 0·55 | ditto | 63·58 | ditto | |
| | | Alipore ... Jail ... | 0·47 | ditto | 63·13 | ditto | |
| | | Busseerhat ... ... | 1·18 | ditto | 65·08 | ditto | |
| | | Baraset ... ... | 1·33 | ditto | 74·83 | ditto | |
| | | Diamond Harbour ... | 1·54 | 0·22 | 60·22 | ditto | |
| | | Barripore ... ... | 3·82 | Nil | 65·35 | ditto | |
| | | Satkhira ... ... | 1·51 | ditto | 72·89 | ditto | |
| | | Barrackpore ... ... | 0·85 | ditto | 75·75 | ditto | |
| | | Dum-Dum ... ... | 1·37 | ditto | 66·47 | ditto | |
| | Nuddea ... ... | Kishnaghur ... ... | 0·85 | ditto | 62·46 | ditto | |
| | | Bongong ... ... | 1·04 | ditto | 65·84 | ditto | |
| | | Meherpore ... ... | 0·72 | ditto | 53·72 | ditto | |
| | | Chooadanga ... ... | 1·44 | ditto | 78·81 | ditto | |
| | | Kooshtea ... ... | 0·12 | ditto | 71·31 | ditto | |
| | | Ranaghat ... ... | 0·21 | ditto | 75·25 | ditto | |
| | | Jessore ... ... | 0·10 | ditto | 67·64 | ditto | |
| | Jessore ... ... | Narail ... ... | 0·66 | ditto | 49·18 | ditto | |
| | | Khoolna ... ... | 1·85 | ditto | 62·67 | ditto | |
| | | Jhenidah ... ... | 1·92 | ditto | 63·77 | ditto | |
| | | Bagirhat ... ... | 0·60 | ditto | 66·84 | ditto | |
| | | Magoorah ... ... | 0·03 | ditto | 68·35 | ditto | |
| | | Berhampore ... ... | 0·31 | ditto | 65·87 | ditto | |
| | Moorshedabad ... | Rampore Haut ... ... | 1·39 | ditto | 61·95 | ditto | |
| | | Lallbagh ... ... | 0·17 | ditto | 52·82 | ditto | |
| | | Jungypore ... ... | 2·38 | ditto | 54·69 | ditto | |
| | | Azimgunge ... ... | 1·72 | ditto | 58·88 | ditto | |
| | | Lalgolla ... ... | 2·08 | ditto | 56·21 | ditto | |
| | | Kandee ... ... | 0·42 | ditto | 61·25 | ditto | |
| Rajshahye. | Dinagepore ... | Dinagepore ... ... | 0·25 | ditto | 70·73 | ditto | |
| | | Raigunge ... ... | 0·80 | ditto | 70·06 | ditto | |
| | | | | ditto | | | |
| | Maldah ... ... | Maldah ... ... | 1·02 | ditto | 53·80 | ditto | |
| | | Chanchal ... ... | 0·75 | ditto | 57·10 | ditto | |
| | Rajshahye ... ... | Bauleah ... ... | 1·19 | ditto | 71·29 | ditto | |
| | | Nattore ... ... | 3·24 | ditto | 80·28 | ditto | |
| | Rungpore ... ... | Rungpore ... ... | 0·10 | ditto | 120·12 | ditto | |
| | | Bhabanigunge ... ... | 0·08 | ditto | 90·78 | ditto | |
| | | Kurigram ... ... | Nil | ditto | 130·55 | ditto | |
| | | Bagdogra ... ... | ditto | ditto | 141·99 | ditto | |
| | Bogra ... ... | Bogra ... ... | 1·02 | ditto | 79·20 | ditto | |
| | | Sherpur ... ... | 0·65 | ditto | 85·85 | ditto | |
| | | Nowkhilla ... ... | 0·38 | ditto | 68·38 | ditto | |
| | | Panchbibi ... ... | 2·92 | ditto | 84·76 | ditto | |
| | Pubna ... | Pubna ... ... | Nil | ditto | 74·34 | ditto | |
| | | Serajgunge ... ... | Not recd. | ditto | 55·58 | ditto | Not received, 6th to 19th October. |
| Cooch Behar. | Darjeeling ... ... | Darjeeling... Telegraph Office | Nil | ditto | 123·81 | ditto | |
| | | Darjeeling... Hospital ... | ditto | ditto | 116·18 | ditto | |
| | Julpigoree ... ... | Julpigoree ... ... | ditto | ditto | 142·95 | ditto | |
| | | Boda ... ... | ditto | ditto | 119·42 | ditto | |
| | | Buxa ... ... | ditto | 0·85 | 209·46 | ditto | |
| | | Titalya ... ... | ditto | Nil | 131·95 | ditto | |
| | Cooch Behar Tributary States. | Cooch Behar ... ... | ditto | ditto | 194·96 | ditto | |

| Divisions. | Districts. | Stations. | Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878. | Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878. | Rain from 1st January 1878. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inches. | Up to date. | |
| BENGAL—*continued.* | | | | | | 1878. | |
| | Eastern Districts. | | Inches. | Inches. | | | |
| Dacca. | Dacca ... | Dacca... Telegraph Office | 0·18 | Not recd. | 62·55 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Dacca... Hospital ... | 0·67 | Nil | 78·73 | 26th ,, | |
| | | Moonsheegunge ... ... | 0·80 | ditto | 88·48 | ditto | |
| | | Manickgunge ... ... | 0·51 | ditto | 63·72 | ditto | |
| | Furreedpore ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 0·95 | ditto | 64·16 | ditto | |
| | | Goalundo ... ... | 1·44 | ditto | 73·98 | ditto | |
| | | Madaripore ... ... | 1·14 | ditto | 68·91 | ditto | |
| | Backergunge ... | Burrisal ... ... | 0·75 | ditto | 70·87 | ditto | |
| | | Perozepore ... ... | 0·20 | ditto | 82·46 | ditto | |
| | | Patoakhally ... ... | 0·97 | ditto | 74·67 | ditto | |
| | | Bhola ... ... | 0·14 | ditto | 78·19 | ditto | |
| | Mymensingh ... | Mymensingh ... ... | 0·23 | ditto | 101·32 | ditto | |
| | | Jamalpore ... ... | 0·23 | ditto | 97·80 | ditto | |
| | | Atia ... ... | 0·51 | ditto | 64·66 | ditto | |
| | | Kishoregunge ... ... | 1·43 | ditto | 86·04 | ditto | |
| Chittagong. | Chittagong ... | Chittagong Telegraph Office | 2·04 | ditto | 104·37 | ditto | |
| | | Chittagong Jail ... | 0·35 | ditto | 98·15 | ditto | |
| | | Cox's Bazar ... ... | 0·92 | ditto | 110·80 | ditto | |
| | Noakholly ... | Noakholly ... ... | 0·30 | 0·28 | 91·76 | ditto | |
| | | Fenny ... ... | 0·38 | Nil | 100·33 | ditto | |
| | Tipperah ... | Comillah ... ... | 1·15 | 0·27 | 85·15 | ditto | |
| | | Brahmunbariah ... ... | 1·05 | Nil | 71·07 | ditto | |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | Rungamatee Hill... ... | 4·60 | ditto | 93·85 | ditto | |
| | | Ruma ... ... | 4·87 | ditto | 92·97 | ditto | From 17th February. |
| | Hill Tipperah ... | Hill Tipperah ... ... | 0·30 | 0·83 | 75·74 | ditto | |
| BEHAR. | | | | | | | |
| Patna. | Patna ... | Patna ... ... | Nil | Nil | 39·85 | ditto | |
| | | Behar ... ... | ditto | ditto | 37·98 | ditto | |
| | | Barh ... ... | 0·09 | ditto | 43·09 | ditto | |
| | | Dinapore ... ... | Nil | ditto | 37·68 | ditto | |
| | Gya ... | Gya ... ... | 0·22 | ditto | 41·02 | ditto | |
| | | Nowadah ... ... | Nil | ditto | 39·42 | ditto | |
| | | Aurungabad ... ... | ditto | ditto | 32·16 | ditto | |
| | | Jehanabad ... ... | ditto | ditto | 39·95 | ditto | |
| | Shahabad ... | Arrah ... ... | ditto | ditto | 37·46 | ditto | |
| | | Sasseram ... ... | ditto | ditto | 34·36 | ditto | |
| | | Buxar ... ... | ditto | ditto | 24·81 | ditto | |
| | | Bhubooah ... ... | ditto | ditto | 32·05 | ditto | |
| | Mozufferpore ... | Mozufferpore ... ... | ditto | ditto | 35·11 | ditto | |
| | | Hajeepore ... ... | ditto | ditto | 29·83 | ditto | |
| | | Seetamurhee ... ... | ditto | ditto | 44·86 | ditto | |
| | Durbhunga ... | Durbhunga ... ... | ditto | ditto | 34·29 | ditto | |
| | | Mudhoobunnee ... ... | ditto | Not recd. | 42·95 | 19th Oct. | Not received, 6th to 12th October. |
| | | Tajpore ... ... | ditto | Nil | 46·61 | 26th ,, | |
| | Sarun ... | Chupra ... ... | ditto | ditto | 28·79 | ditto | |
| | | Sewan ... ... | ditto | ditto | 32·81 | ditto | |
| | Chumparun ... | Motiharee ... ... | ditto | ditto | 40·23 | ditto | |
| | | Bettiah ... ... | ditto | ditto | 35·14 | ditto | |
| | | Segowlee ... ... | ditto | ditto | 44·03 | ditto | |
| Bhagulpore. | Monghyr ... | Monghyr ... ... | ditto | ditto | 46·67 | ditto | |
| | | Begooserai ... ... | ditto | ditto | 37·70 | ditto | |
| | | Jamooee ... ... | 0·99 | ditto | 43·49 | ditto | |
| | Bhagulpore ... | Bhagulpore ... ... | Nil | ditto | 46·04 | ditto | |
| | | Soopool ... ... | ditto | ditto | 54·10 | ditto | |
| | | Muddehpoora ... ... | ditto | ditto | 61·54 | ditto | |
| | | Banka ... ... | 0·10 | ditto | 60·44 | ditto | |
| | | Sonbursa ... ... | Nil | ditto | 56·38 | ditto | |
| | Purneah ... | Purneah ... ... | ditto | ditto | 63·48 | ditto | |
| | | Kissengunge ... ... | ditto | ditto | 84·60 | ditto | |
| | | Arrareah ... ... | ditto | ditto | 80·57 | ditto | |
| | Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | Nya Doomka ... ... | 1·77 | ditto | 67·66 | ditto | |
| | | Rajmehal ... ... | 0·53 | ditto | 98·40 | ditto | |
| | | Deoghur ... ... | 0·56 | ditto | 62·27 | ditto | |
| | | Jamtara ... ... | 0·66 | ditto | 34·70 | ditto | From 30th June. |
| | | Pakour ... ... | Not recd. | ditto | 40·58 | ditto | From 8th July. |
| | | Godda ... ... | 1·72 | ditto | 66·32 | ditto | |

| Divisions. | Districts. | Stations. | Rain from 13th to 19th October 1878. | Rain from 20th to 26th Oct. 1878. | Rain from 1st January 1878. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Inches. | Up to date. | |
| ORISSA. | | | Inches. | Inches. | | 1878. | |
| Orissa. | Cuttack ... | Cuttack Hospital ... | 0·55 | Nil | 49·58 | 26th Oct. | |
| | | Jajpore ... ... | Not recorded. | | 20·90 | 27th July | Not recorded from 28th July. |
| | | Kendraparah ... ... | 1·80 | 0·10 | 43·50 | 26th Oct. | |
| | | Jagatsingpore ... ... | Not recd. | Nil | 56·83 | ditto | Not received, 13th to 19th October. |
| | | False Point ... ... | 4·00 | 0·17 | 44·61 | ditto | |
| | Pooree ... | Pooree ... ... | 2·84 | 0·21 | 41·15 | ditto | |
| | | Khurdah ... ... | 0·61 | 0·25 | 41·34 | ditto | |
| | Balasore ... | Balasore ... ... | 2·40 | Nil | 53·23 | ditto | |
| | | Bhadrack ... ... | 1·39 | ditto | 57·79 | ditto | |
| | | Jellasore ... ... | 2·40 | ditto | 52·51 | ditto | |
| | | Sorah ... ... | 2·09 | ditto | 55·33 | ditto | |
| | | Chandbally ... ... | 2·92 | ditto | 52·95 | ditto | |
| | Cuttack Tributary Mehals. | Sumbalpore ... ... | 0·96 | ditto | 41·66 | ditto | |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. | | | | | | |
| | SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY. | | | | | | |
| | Hazareebagh ... | Hazareebagh... Jail ... | 0·86 | ditto | 41·09 | ditto | |
| | | Hazareebagh... Dispensary | 1·98 | ditto | 43·18 | ditto | |
| | | Sitagurh ... ... | 0·17 | ditto | 22·80 | ditto | From 4th August. |
| | | Pachamba ... ... | 0·36 | ditto | 51·30 | ditto | |
| | | Mowdie Hill ... ... | 0·19 | ditto | 3·90 | ditto | From 8th August. |
| | Lohardugga ... | Ranchee ... ... | Nil | ditto | 45·73 | ditto | |
| | | Palamow ... ... | ditto | ditto | 34·63 | ditto | |
| | Singbhoom ... | Chyebassa ... ... | 0·70 | ditto | 47·96 | ditto | |
| | Manbhoom ... | Purulia ... ... | 1·04 | ditto | 59·64 | ditto | |
| | | Govindpore ... ... | 0·05 | ditto | 49·54 | ditto | |
| | ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS. | | | | | | |
| | Sylhet ... | Sylhet ... ... | 0·52 | 0·27 | 158·97 | ditto | |
| | Sibsagar ... | Sibsagar ... ... | Nil. | Not recd. | 81·85 | 19th Oct. | |
| | | Golaghat ... ... | 0·16 | ditto | 79·01 | ditto | |
| | | Jorhat ... ... | Nill. | ditto | 67·77 | ditto | |
| | | Akyab ... ... | 5·06 | 0·35 | 119·68 | 26th Oct. | Not recorded, 16th to 29th June. |
| | Rajpootana ... | Alwar ... ... | Nil. | Nil | 24·98 | ditto | |
| | | Jaipur ... ... | ditto | ditto | 23·77 | ditto | |
| | | Sambhar ... ... | ditto | ditto | 12·34 | ditto | |

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
*The 2nd November* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
*Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th Oct. to 2nd Nov. 1878.

| Stations. | Date. | Hour. | Barometer reduced to 32°. | Barometer reduced to sea-level. | Hygrometer. Dry. | Hygrometer. Wet. | Humidity Sat. = 100. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Velocity.* | Rain. | Clouds. | Weather initials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alipore. | Oct. 27th | 10 | 29·906 | 29·928 | 81·2 | 73·3 | 67 | N by E | 3·8 | ... | C | *c* |
| | | 16 | 29·798 | 29·820 | 85·0 | 73·0 | 54 | N E by N | 7·3 | ... | C, CS | *c* |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·928 | 29·950 | 81·5 | 73·0 | 65 | E | 5·5 | ... | C | *c* |
| | | 16 | 29·806 | 29·827 | 85·0 | 74·0 | 58 | N N E | 5·5 | ... | C | *c* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·897 | 29·919 | 82·5 | 75·1 | 69 | N E | 7·0 | ... | C, PC | *o* |
| | | 16 | 29·811 | 29·833 | 81·8 | 75·5 | 74 | N N W | 5·7 | ... | PC, PK | *o* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·866 | 29·888 | 83·2 | 76·8 | 73 | E by N | 5·8 | ... | PC | *o, g* |
| | | 16 | 29·805 | 29·827 | 77·4 | 74·7 | 89 | E by N | 6·0 | ... | P | *o, g, d* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·902 | 29·924 | 78·0 | 75·7 | 90 | E by N | 6·8 | 0·46 | P, FK | *o, g* |
| | | 16 | 29·819 | 29·841 | 79·0 | 75·5 | 85 | E by N | 9·7 | 0·12 | P, FK | *o, g* |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·903 | 29·925 | 78·5 | 75·7 | 87 | E | 7·0 | 0·06 | PK, FK | *o, g* |
| | | 16 | 29·776 | 29·798 | 79·0 | 76·2 | 88 | E N E | 6·2 | ... | P, PK, FK | *o* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·844 | 29·866 | 81·1 | 77·5 | 85 | E N by E | 3·8 | 0·17 | PK, P | *o, g* |
| | | 16 | 29·737 | 29·759 | 83·1 | 77·3 | 76 | E by N | 7·2 | ... | CS | *c* |
| Saugor Island. | Oct. 27th | 10 | ... | ... | 83 | 74 | 63 | N N E | 4·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·804 | 29·810 | 84·5 | 75·0 | 62 | N | 8·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·929 | 29·935 | 83·5 | 74·5 | 64 | N E | 5 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·796 | 29·802 | 84·5 | 76·5 | 68 | N | 8 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·896 | 29·902 | 82 | 76·5 | 77 | N E | 5 | ... | ..... | *g, b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·807 | 29·813 | 82 | 78 | 83 | N E | 8 | ... | ..... | *o, g* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·865 | 29·871 | 82·5 | 80 | 89 | N E | 4 | 0·10 | ..... | *p* |
| | | 16 | 29·775 | 29·781 | 78 | 77 | 95 | E | 8 | 0·22 | ..... | *g, moist and muggy.* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·883 | 29·889 | 75 | 74 | 95 | E N E | 7 | 1·18 | ..... | *o, g* |
| | | 16 | 29·800 | 29·806 | 78·5 | 77·0 | 93 | E N E | 12 | 0·16 | ..... | *d, threatening weather.* |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·888 | 29·894 | 82 | 79 | 87 | S E | 7 | 2·09 | ..... | *clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.* |
| | | 16 | 29·787 | 29·793 | 82·5 | 78·5 | 83 | S | 8 | ... | ..... | *ditto.* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·837 | 29·843 | 83·5 | 78 | 77 | N | 3 | .. | ..... | *b, c* |
| | | 16 | 29·738 | 29·744 | 84 | 80 | 83 | N W | 8 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| Chittagong. | Oct. 27th | 10 | 29·795 | 29·887 | 80 | 74 | 74 | N | 4·0 | ... | ..... | |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·827 | 29·919 | 84 | 77·5 | 74 | N | 4 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·821 | 29·912 | 88 | 78 | 62 | N | 2 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·781 | 29·872 | 37 | 78 | 65 | N | 3 | ... | ..... | *b* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·836 | 29·928 | 83 | 79 | 83 | N | 3 | ... | ... | |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·813 | 29·905 | 85·5 | 78·0 | 70 | N E | 3 | ... | ..... | *o, threatening weather.* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·811 | 29·903 | 86 | 79 | 72 | N | 4 | ... | ..... | *o* |
| Akyab. | Oct. 27th | 10 | 29·849 | 29·871 | 84 | 80 | 83 | N E | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·895 | 29·916 | 86 | 83 | 88 | N E | 1 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·881 | 29·902 | 86 | 82 | 84 | N E | 1 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·855 | 29·876 | 87·5 | 81·5 | 76 | E | 2 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·884 | 29·906 | 84 | 82 | 91 | N E | 2 | 0·41 | ..... | *thunderstorm.* |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·875 | 29·896 | 88 | 84 | 84 | E N E | 2 | 0·01 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·816 | 29·837 | 85 | 81 | 83 | N E | 2 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| False Point. | Oct. 27th | 10 | 29·902 | 29·917 | 85 | 75 | 61 | N | 3·0 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·900 | 29·915 | 84 | 75 | 64 | E N E | 8 | ... | ..... | *b, c strong wind.* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·888 | 29·903 | 75·5 | 75·5 | 100 | N E | 9 | 0·42 | ..... | *monsoon apparently breaking up.* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·833 | 29·848 | 78 | 77 | 95 | S E | 12 | 4·24 | ..... | *o, p* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·851 | 29·866 | 80 | 78 | 91 | E | 7 | 2·40 | ..... | *p* |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·892 | 29·907 | 80 | 78 | 91 | E N E | 3 | 0·11 | ..... | *g, dark gloomy weather.* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·834 | 29·849 | 85 | 80 | 79 | N E | 3 | ... | ..... | |
| Vizagapatam. | Oct. 27th | 10 | 29·873 | 29·905 | 84 | 70 | 47 | E S E | 1·0 | .. | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·815 | 29·847 | 81·5 | 67·5 | 45 | N N E | 2 | ... | ..... | *o, foggy.* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·712 | 29·744 | 78 | 74·5 | 84 | N E | 4 | 4·50 | ..... | *o, continuous rain 12 hours.* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·724 | 29·756 | 81 | 78 | 87 | S S E | 2 | 3·80 | ..... | *o, thunderstorm.* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·789 | 29·821 | 82 | 77 | 79 | S E | ... | 1·00 | ..... | *clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.* |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·841 | 29·873 | 82 | 77·5 | 81 | N W | 1 | 0·30 | ..... | *b, c* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·806 | 29·838 | 83 | 77 | 75 | S S E | 1 | ... | ..... | *b, c* |
| Colombo. | Oct. 27th | 10 | 29·838 | 29·879 | 76 | 74 | 91 | N E | 7·0 | 1·64 | ..... | *o, r* |
| | 28th | 10 | 29·835 | 29·876 | 82 | 76·5 | 77 | S S W | 6 | 0·84 | ..... | *p* |
| | 29th | 10 | 29·825 | 29·866 | 80·5 | 78 | 89 | S S W | 11 | 0·70 | ..... | *o, b, c* |
| | 30th | 10 | 29·840 | 29·881 | 78·5 | 76 | 89 | S W | 17 | 1·72 | ..... | *o, p* |
| | 31st | 10 | 29·855 | 29·896 | 78 | 76·5 | 93 | S W | 11 | 0·67 | ..... | *o, p* |
| | Nov. 1st | 10 | 29·840 | 29·881 | 83 | 80 | 87 | S W | 7 | 0·05 | ..... | *g* |
| | 2nd | 10 | 29·826 | 29·866 | 85·5 | 81·5 | 84 | W | 8 | 0·15 | ..... | *b, c* |

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
*The 2nd November* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
*Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th October to 2nd November 1878.

| Month. | Date. | Maximum in sun. | Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah. | Temperature. | | | | Hygrometry. | | | | Wind. | | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | Mean wet bulb. | Vapour tension. | Dew point. | Humidity. | Prevailing direction. | Miles recorded. | | |
| 1878. | | ⊖ | Inches. | ⊖ | ⊖ | ⊖ | ⊖ | ⊖ | Inches. | ⊖ | % | | | Inches | |
| Oct. | 27th | 144·7 | 29·855 | 75·3 | 84·8 | 16·8 | 68·0 | 71·1 | 0·709 | 69·0 | 81 | Till 8 A.M. N N W, till 7 P.M. chiefly N by E, till midnight E by N through N E. | 81 | Nil | Day chiefly cloudy, evening and night clear, *f* and *w*. |
| „ | 28th | 141·7 | ·858 | 77·3 | 85·9 | 15·1 | 70·8 | 72·7 | ·745 | 70·4 | 80 | Till 3 P.M. chiefly E by N, till midnight N N E through N E. | 81 | ... | Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *f* and *w*. |
| „ | 29th | 100·1 | ·853 | 78·4 | 83·4 | 9·2 | 74·2 | 74·5 | ·802 | 72·6 | 82 | Till 3 P.M. chiefly N N E, till 7 P.M. N, till midnight S E through N E and E. | 92 | ... | Cloudy, *o* and *g*. |
| „ | 30th | 108·1 | ·832 | 77·1 | 85·8 | 10·0 | 75·8 | 74·6 | ·824 | 73·4 | 89 | Till noon chiefly E N E, till 7 P.M. chiefly N E through E S W and N, till midnight chiefly E S E through E. | 129 | 0·07 | Cloudy, *o g d t* and *l*. |
| „ | 31st | 116·5 | ·858 | 76·3 | 79·7 | 5·5 | 74·2 | 74·9 | ·846 | 74·2 | 93 | Chiefly E N E. ... | 151 | 0·51* | Cloudy, *o g d p* and *w*. |
| Nov. | 1st | 139·0 | ·836 | 76·9 | 83·3 | 8·3 | 75·0 | 75·6 | ·871 | 75·1 | 94 | Chiefly E. ... | 109 | 0·06 | Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o g d p f* and *w*. |
| „ | 2nd | 145·8 | ·789 | 78·8 | 83·8 | 9·8 | 74·0 | 76·3 | ·874 | 75·2 | 89 | Till 5 A.M. E by S, till midnight N by E through N E. | 90 | 0·17† | Cloudy, *o* and *g*. |

* 0·39 fell at 7 P.M. of the 30th. † Fell at 5½ P.M. of the 1st.

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| The mean pressure of the seven days ... ... ... | ... | 29·840 |
| The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office | ... | 29·896 |
| | | ⊖ |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | ... | 77·2 |
| The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office | ... | 78·8 |
| The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... | ... | 17·9 |
| The maximum temperature during the seven days ... ... | ... | 85·9 |
| | | % |
| The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... ... | ... | 87 |
| The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office | ... | 75 |
| | | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1878 ... | ... | 0·81 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... | ... | 0·54 |
| The total fall from 1st January to 2nd November 1878 ... ... | ... | 57·14 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ... | ... | 64·62 |

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

*o* overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *p* passing temporary showers, *d* drizzling rain, *f* fog, *w* dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
*The 5th November* 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
*For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

## ORISSA CIRCLE.

*Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of August* 1878.

### *Kendrapara Canal.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | Approximate | | Tonnage of boats. | | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weight of cargo. | Value of cargo. | Mds. | Tons. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | **LOCAL TRAFFIC.** | | | | | | | |
| | (1) PRIVATE. | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
| 137 | Paddy | 20,244 | 40,488 | 38,670 | 1,381 | 52,905 | 519 4 0 | ..... |
| 31 | Rice | 12,900 | 40,265 | 17,082 | 610 | 21,634 | 277 11 0 | ..... |
| 14 | Salt | 2,100 | 10,508 | 3,715 | 133 | 2,713 | 30 2 0 | ..... |
| 7 | Jaggery | 1,185 | 5,925 | 1,897 | 67 | 1,905 | 19 4 0 | ..... |
| 14 | Spices | 2,380 | 47,600 | 5,247 | 187 | 8,415 | 76 8 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Gram | 460 | 1,870 | 887 | 32 | 1,305 | 12 12 0 | ..... |
| 5 | Til seed | 670 | 3,150 | 1,365 | 49 | 1,960 | 19 8 0 | ..... |
| 9 | Sleepers | 4,400 | 14,300 | 6,228 | 222 | 8,880 | 91 8 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Timber | 500 | 1,625 | 760 | 27 | 1,080 | 11 4 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Oil | 160 | 4,000 | 310 | 11 | 440 | 4 2 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Castor seed | 410 | 1,640 | 800 | 29 | 860 | 7 10 0 | ..... |
| 4 | Fuel | 510 | 51 | 1,022 | 36 | 791 | 8 10 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Furniture | 50 | 500 | 101 | 4 | 160 | 0 12 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Cloth | 50 | 1,000 | 98 | 4 | 32 | 0 6 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Biri | 100 | 360 | 206 | 7 | 399 | 2 10 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Earthen pots | 80 | 20 | 111 | 4 | 40 | 1 0 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Gravel | 200 | 3 | 270 | 10 | 200 | 2 8 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Khuree | 100 | 250 | 145 | 5 | 40 | 0 10 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Gallnuts | 400 | 400 | 651 | 23 | 920 | 9 6 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Gunny-bags | 100 | 600 | 285 | 10 | 400 | 3 12 6 | ..... |
| 6 | Sundries | 1,758 | 22,260 | 1,904 | 68 | 2,720 | 38 0 3 | ..... |
| 3 | Betel-nut, Messrs. Bullock & Co.'s boat | 2,702 | 40,550 | 2,702 | 96 | 3,840 | 57 14 3 | ..... |
| 1 | Coriander | 100 | 500 | 300 | 11 | 440 | 4 8 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Lime | 200 | 50 | 333 | 12 | 480 | 4 14 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Tiles | 200 | 3 | 391 | 14 | 560 | 5 10 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Oil-cake | 250 | 218 | 370 | 13 | 520 | 5 4 0 | ..... |
| 8 | Passengers, 40 in number | ..... | ..... | 676 | 24 | 915 | 11 15 11 | ..... |
| 192 | Empty | ..... | ..... | 21,355 | 763 | 23,536 | 235 4 0 | ..... |
| | Add amount of arrears of tollage on steamer "Pioneer", &c., carrying passengers to Chandbally for May and June 1878 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,462 9 5 | |
| | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 142 8 3 | ..... |
| 451 | Total | 52,209 | 2,47,166 | 1,07,881 | 3,852 | 1,38,090 | 1,605 1 8 | 0 2·0 |
| 462 | Total of same month last year | 56,658 | 3,38,365 | 1,02,948 | 3,677 | 1,25,837 | 1,364 7 0 | 0 2·0 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| | Timber, 6 in number | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 12 0 | ..... |
| | Demurrage on boats | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 2 0 | ..... |
| ... | Total | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 14 0 | ..... |
| ... | Total of same month last year | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 10 8 | ..... |
| | (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Rubble stone | 200 | 3 | 378 | 14 | 224 | 1 14 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Bamboos | 100 | 13 | 162 | 6 | 96 | 1 1 4 | ..... |
| 2 | Firewood | 900 | 90 | 1,409 | 50 | 2,000 | 19 14 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Tools | 50 | 500 | 115 | 4 | 160 | 1 8 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Earthen shoots | 250 | 50 | 392 | 14 | 560 | 5 4 0 | ..... |
| 5 | Empty boats | ..... | ..... | 855 | 31 | 1,204 | 12 0 0 | ..... |
| 13 | Total | 1,500 | 656 | 3,311 | 119 | 4,304 | 41 9 4 | 0 1·9 |
| 12 | Total of same month last year | 1,225 | 29 | 4,087 | 146 | 3,344 | 44 10 0 | 0 2·5 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Boats passed free | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 63 | Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | Total of same month last year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## *Kendrapara Canal*—continued.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | Approximate Weight of cargo. | Approximate Value of cargo. | Tonnage of boats. Mds. | Tons. | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

### ABSTRACT.

| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 451 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 52,299 | 2,47,190 | 1,07,881 | 3,852 | 1,38,090 | 1,617 15 8 | ..... |
| 76 | Government stores, including ditto ... | 1,500 | 656 | 3,311 | 119 | 4,304 | 41 9 4 | ..... |
| 527 | Grand Total ... | 53,799 | 2,47,846 | 1,11,192 | 3,971 | 1,42,394 | 1,659 9 0 | ..... |
| 499 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 57,883 | 3,58,414 | 1,07,035 | 3,823 | 1,29,181 | 1,434 11 8 | ..... |

NOTE.

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,327 6 4 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,659 9 0 |
| Total ... | 2,986 15 4 |
| Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,639 2 1 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,347 13 3 |

### MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

| DETAIL. | No. of boats. | Maundage. | Tonnage. | Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger boats with Government officers on duty ... Boats carrying materials for Jumboo works ... ... Empty boats returning ... ... ... ... ... Ditto of Orissa Carrying Company ... ... Boats carrying firewood for silt clearing work ... | 63 | 24,365 | 852 | 371 15 6 |

## *High Level Canal.*

### LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

#### (1) PRIVATE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 3,880 | 19,400 | 6,857 | 245 | 8,330 | 101 13 6 | |
| 3 | Turmeric ... ... ... ... ... | 400 | 2,000 | 677 | 24 | 816 | 10 8 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Rosin ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | 800 | 202 | 7 | 238 | 3 0 0 | ..... |
| 7 | Jaggery ... ... ... ... ... | 714 | 3,570 | 1,424 | 51 | 1,734 | 16 8 0 | ..... |
| 8 | Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 940 | 940 | 1,646 | 59 | 2,006 | 24 0 0 | ..... |
| 32 | Empty ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2,688 | 96 | 3,264 | 39 9 3 | ..... |
| 27 | Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 4,182 | 16,728 | 8,371 | 299 | 10,166 | 123 7 3 | ..... |
| 27 | Paddy ... ... ... ... ... | 5,200 | 10,400 | 10,409 | 372 | 12,648 | 153 3 9 | ..... |
| 3 | Castor seeds ... ... ... ... ... | 428 | 1,712 | 858 | 31 | 1,054 | 12 12 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Timber ... ... ... ... ... ... | 68 | 221 | 137 | 5 | 60 | 1 0 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Gingelly ... ... ... ... ... ... | 359 | 1,436 | 719 | 26 | 884 | 10 8 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Passengers, 6 in number ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 159 | 6 | 204 | 2 8 6 | ..... |
| 1 | Gram ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 90 | 60 | 2 | 6 | 0 4 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Chalk ... ... ... ... ... | 128 | 576 | 256 | 9 | 306 | 3 12 0 | ..... |
| 135 | Total ... | 16,429 | 57,873 | 34,463 | 1,232 | 41,721 | 502 14 3 | 0 2·3 |
| 177 | Total of same month last year ... | 14,064 | 61,291 | 30,947 | 1,105 | 37,115 | 449 1 4 | 0 2·3 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | Nil. | | | | |
| ... | Total ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | 248 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 14 0 | ..... |

#### (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Passengers, 26 in number ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 798 | 28 | 952 | 12 3 1 | ..... |
| 50 | Empty ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 8,483 | 303 | 6,363 | 48 8 0 | ..... |
| 26 | Rubble stone ... ... ... ... ... | 7,240 | 113 | 14,480 | 517 | 517 | 71 14 0 | ..... |
| 63 | Total ... | 7,240 | 113 | 23,761 | 848 | 7,832 | 132 9 1 | 0 3·2 |
| 39 | Total of same month last year ... | 2,851 | 2,550 | 9,929 | 355 | 3,245 | 68 4 0 | 0 4·6 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Boats passed free ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Total ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## *High Level Canal*—continued.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | Approximate Weight of cargo. | Approximate Value of cargo. | Tonnage of boats. Mds. | Tonnage of boats. Tons. | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ABSTRACT. | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
| 135 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 16,429 | 57,873 | 34,463 | 1,232 | 41,721 | 502 14 3 | ..... |
| 68 | Government stores, including ditto ... ... | 7,240 | 113 | 23,761 | 848 | 7,832 | 132 9 1 | ..... |
| 203 | Grand total ... | 23,669 | 57,986 | 58,224 | 2,080 | 49,553 | 635 7 4 | ..... |
| 229 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 16,915 | 64,089 | 40,876 | 1,460 | 40,360 | 526 3 4 | ..... |

NOTE.

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... | 374 4 10 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 635 7 4 |
| Total ... | 1,009 12 2 |
| Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... ... ... ... ... | 760 11 1 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 249 1 1 |

* MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

| Detail. | No. of boats. | Maundage. | Tonnage. | Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boats passed free with Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent on duty ... | 3 | 504 | ... | 3 12 0 |
| Ditto with District Engineer on duty ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 159 | ... | 1 8 0 |
| Ditto with Collector of Cuttack on duty ... ... ... ... | 2 | 318 | ... | 1 8 0 |
| Total ... ... | 6 | 981 | ... | 6 12 0 |

## *Taldunda Canal.*

### LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Paddy ... ... ... ... ... | 2,597 | 3,275 | 3,913 | 140 | 1,537 | 9 12 7 | ..... |
| 10 | Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 4,130 | 12,390 | 8,584 | 306 | 613 | 6 10 6 | ..... |
| 2 | Jaggery ... ... ... ... ... | 852 | 6,816 | 1,260 | 45 | 1,125 | 3 2 4 | ..... |
| 1 | Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 147 | 368 | 210 | 8 | 165 | 0 8 5 | ..... |
| 1 | Mustard ... ... ... ... ... | 225 | 900 | 420 | 15 | 330 | 1 0 10 | ..... |
| 1 | Oil refuse ... ... ... ... ... | 539 | 808 | 891 | 32 | 381 | 2 3 8 | ..... |
| 1 | Sand-cut stones ... ... ... ... | 473 | 150 | 675 | 24 | 360 | 1 11 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Rubble ... ... ... ... ... | 225 | 6 | 892 | 32 | 254 | 2 3 8 | ..... |
| 1 | Gallnuts ... ... ... ... ... | 259 | 518 | 476 | 17 | 17 | 0 4 9 | ..... |
| 1 | Anchor and chain ... ... ... ... | 20 | 100 | 40 | 1 | 12 | 0 1 7 | ..... |
| 27 | Passengers ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 15,041 | 537 | 1,343 | 37 9 6 | ..... |
| 35 | Empty ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 10,554 | 377 | 4,147 | 16 9 10 | ..... |
| 88 | Total ... | 9,467 | 25,331 | 42,956 | 1,534 | 10,284 | 81 14 8 | 0 1·5 |
| 131 | Total of same month last year ... | 17,977 | 48,743 | 44,972 | 1,607 | 4,906 | 39 0 1 | 0 1·5 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| ... | 300 bamboos ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 8 0 | ..... |
| ... | 388 Passengers ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 1 11 | ..... |
| ... | Demurrage of four boats ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 6 0 | ..... |
| ... | Total ... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 15 11 | ..... |
| ... | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 10 5 | ..... |

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Laterite cut stone ... ... ... ... | 741 | 29 | 1,365 | 49 | 97 | 3 6 7 | |
| 2 | Empty ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,248 | 44 | 89 | 3 2 0 | |
| 3 | Total ... | 741 | 29 | 2,613 | 93 | 186 | 6 8 7 | 0 6·7 |
| 9 | Total of same month last year ... | 2,327 | 90 | 5,540 | 197 | 296 | 13 13 9 | 0 0·9 |

ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 9,467 | 25,341 | 42,956 | 1,534 | 10,284 | 85 14 7 | ..... |
| 3 | Government stores, including ditto ... | 741 | 29 | 2,613 | 93 | 186 | 6 8 7 | ..... |
| 91 | Grand Total ... | 10,208 | 25,370 | 45,569 | 1,627 | 10,470 | 92 7 2 | ..... |
| 140 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 20,304 | 48,870 | 50,512 | 1,804 | 7,867 | 65 8 3 | ..... |

NOTE.

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 90 7 11 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 92 7 2 |
| Total ... | 182 15 1 |
| Amount credited in the accounts for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 135 6 5 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47 8 8 |

## SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

### *Midnapore Canal.*

### LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | APPROXIMATE | | TONNAGE OF BOATS. | | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weight of cargo. | Value of cargo. | Mds. | Tons. | | | |
| | **LOCAL TRAFFIC.** | | | | | | | |
| | **(1) PRIVATE.** | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. |
| 29 | Betel-leaves | 951 | 7,260 | 3,690 | ..... | ..... | 31 3 0 | ..... |
| 4 | Betel-nuts | 370 | 4,250 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 9 14 0 | ..... |
| 40 | Brass and copper and their manufactures | 5,525 | 2,13,125 | 18,632 | ..... | ..... | 90 6 0 | ..... |
| 13 | Cotton piece-goods (Indian) | 205 | 7,100 | 2,085 | ..... | ..... | 15 12 9 | ..... |
| 3 | Cotton piece-goods (European) | 250 | 34,500 | 1,150 | ..... | ..... | 11 5 0 | ..... |
| 16 | Cocoanuts | 1,403 | 1,377 | 4,840 | ..... | ..... | 99 3 3 | ..... |
| 1 | Castor oil | 15 | 210 | 250 | ..... | ..... | 3 12 0 | ..... |
| 11 | Cotton, raw | 815 | 17,700 | 2,900 | ..... | ..... | 22 3 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Cloth | ..... | 1,100 | 480 | ..... | ..... | 1 12 9 | ..... |
| 17 | Curd | 777 | 2,240 | 2,865 | ..... | ..... | 11 14 6 | ..... |
| 129 | Coal and coke | 25,428 | 19,182 | 43,490 | ..... | ..... | 504 2 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Castor seed | 500 | 1,500 | 900 | ..... | ..... | 8 7 6 | ..... |
| 70 | Cotton twist and yarn (European) | 4,275 | 1,49,370 | 16,290 | ..... | ..... | 86 13 0 | ..... |
| 1,195 | Empty | ..... | ..... | 1,25,895 | ..... | ..... | 877 12 9 | ..... |
| 56 | Earthenware | 2,460 | 1,816 | 13,690 | ..... | ..... | 74 9 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Furniture | 54 | 630 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 8 8 6 | ..... |
| 146 | Fish | 2,222 | 11,605 | 10,260 | ..... | ..... | 58 12 0 | ..... |
| 17 | Firewood | 2,140 | 573 | 5,795 | ..... | ..... | 37 15 6 | ..... |
| 67 | Fruits and nuts of all kinds | 10,555 | 17,493 | 24,710 | ..... | ..... | 316 8 3 | ..... |
| 2 | Gunny cloth | ..... | 390 | 325 | ..... | ..... | 1 3 9 | ..... |
| 108 | Grain and pulse | 19,745 | 35,623 | 32,555 | ..... | ..... | 297 1 0 | ..... |
| 6 | Hides of cattle, untanned | 500 | 7,550 | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | 13 10 3 | ..... |
| 3 | Iron and its manufactures | 190 | 2,300 | 525 | ..... | ..... | 7 3 6 | ..... |
| 2 | Jute | 150 | 750 | 450 | ..... | ..... | 1 11 3 | ..... |
| 10 | Lime | 635 | 611 | 2,050 | ..... | ..... | 8 5 6 | ..... |
| 88 | Miscellaneous | 8,948 | 15,190 | 35,060 | ..... | ..... | 276 0 9 | ..... |
| 65 | Mustard | 11,858 | 46,832 | 26,105 | ..... | ..... | 152 7 9 | ..... |
| 1 | Medicines | 5 | 5,000 | 90 | ..... | ..... | 1 5 9 | ..... |
| 2 | Other fibres, raw | 90 | 450 | 340 | ..... | ..... | 3 8 6 | ..... |
| 1 | Oil-cake | 20 | 20 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 0 6 6 | ..... |
| 2 | Other saline substances | 100 | 250 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 0 9 0 | ..... |
| 6 | Liquor | 63 | 6,000 | 520 | ..... | ..... | 15 9 3 | ..... |
| 5 | Horns | 300 | 7,500 | 1,250 | ..... | ..... | 4 11 0 | ..... |
| 210 | Paddy | 26,360 | 52,604 | 64,925 | ..... | ..... | 848 5 6 | ..... |
| 1,204 | Passenger boats | ..... | ..... | 84,730 | ..... | ..... | 822 7 9 | ..... |
| 72 | Paper | ..... | ..... | 6,660 | ..... | ..... | 21 1 9 | ..... |
| 2 | Other oil-seeds | 400 | 1,600 | 900 | ..... | ..... | 6 10 0 | ..... |
| 140 | Rice | 27,512 | 94,642 | 46,525 | ..... | ..... | 772 9 3 | ..... |
| 5 | Rubble stone | 170 | 27 | 1,525 | ..... | ..... | 6 15 0 | ..... |
| 81 | Sand | 33,800 | 4,899 | 55,200 | ..... | ..... | 244 10 0 | ..... |
| 25 | Sál leaves | 1,090 | 2,970 | 4,800 | ..... | ..... | 18 0 0 | ..... |
| 7 | Silk | 90 | 56,080 | 1,125 | ..... | ..... | 4 3 6 | ..... |
| 39 | Straw | 3,655 | 2,906 | 24,445 | ..... | ..... | 113 2 9 | ..... |
| 3 | Spice | 200 | 2,000 | 775 | ..... | ..... | 2 14 6 | ..... |
| 91 | Salt | 28,080 | 1,15,080 | 44,750 | ..... | ..... | 463 0 6 | ..... |
| 85 | Sugar, unrefined | 11,000 | 39,940 | 24,915 | ..... | ..... | 184 13 9 | ..... |
| 3 | Sugar, refined | 265 | 4,300 | 650 | ..... | ..... | 7 14 0 | ..... |
| 13 | Sheep and goats | 164 | 935 | 1,210 | ..... | ..... | 14 9 6 | ..... |
| 13 | Stone plates | 4,455 | 943 | 7,900 | ..... | ..... | 88 11 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Oil | 125 | 1,125 | 450 | ..... | ..... | 2 15 0 | ..... |
| 9 | Vegetables | 575 | 1,075 | 2,075 | ..... | ..... | 13 8 6 | ..... |
| 3 | Til | 1,200 | 4,800 | 2,425 | ..... | ..... | 21 3 6 | ..... |
| 134 | Timber boats | 15,191 | 22,548 | 19,730 | ..... | ..... | 456 4 9 | ..... |
| 44 | Tobacco | 6,806 | 42,350 | 15,445 | ..... | ..... | 142 13 9 | ..... |
| 16 | Tile, bricks | 1,480 | 591 | 4,600 | ..... | ..... | 18 7 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Wheat | 140 | 420 | 530 | ..... | ..... | 2 7 3 | ..... |
| 3 | Stamp paper | 90 | 12,000 | 530 | ..... | ..... | 15 8 3 | ..... |
| 4,329 | Total | 2,57,397 | 10,83,942 | 7,97,105 | 28,468 | 4,68,790 | 7,352 1 3 | 0 3 |
| 4,804 | Total of same month last year | 3,99,693 | 16,89,232 | 10,16,965 | 36,320 | 5,99,710 | 8,883 13 6 | 0 3 |
| | **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | | |
| | Passengers, 10,561 in number | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 5 9 | ..... |
| | Demurrage, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 0 9 | ..... |
| 21 | Boats passed free | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 184 6 6 | ..... |
| 17 | Total of same month last year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 2 9 | ..... |
| | **(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.** | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | | |
| 1 | Brick hack barrow | 200 | 400 | 650 | ..... | ..... | 17 1 0 | ..... |
| 7 | Block stones | 2,450 | 184 | 5,525 | ..... | ..... | 96 14 0 | ..... |
| 3 | Iron and its manufactures | 80 | 520 | 295 | ..... | ..... | 3 2 6 | ..... |
| 1 | Iron stores | 100 | 2,000 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 6 0 0 | ..... |
| 13 | Coal | 4,900 | 1,488 | 7,575 | ..... | ..... | 122 0 0 | ..... |
| 9 | Empty | ..... | ..... | 2,145 | ..... | ..... | 27 15 9 | ..... |
| 1 | Rope | ..... | ..... | 90 | ..... | ..... | 1 5 6 | ..... |
| 1 | Portland cement | 10 | 20 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 0 9 9 | ..... |
| 2 | Timber | 300 | 1,200 | 700 | ..... | ..... | 19 14 0 | ..... |
| 38 | Total | 8,040 | 5,812 | 17,250 | ..... | ..... | 294 14 6 | ..... |
| ... | Total of same month last year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## *Midnapore Canal*—continued.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | Approximate Weight of cargo. | Approximate Value of cargo. | Tonnage of boats. Mds. | Tonnage of boats. Tons. | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

### ABSTRACT.

| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,350 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 2,57,397 | 10,83,942 | 7,97,105 | 28,468 | 4,68,790 | 7,536 7 9 | ..... |
| 38 | Government stores, including ditto ... ... | 8,040 | 5,812 | 17,250 | ..... | ..... | 294 14 6 | ..... |
| 4,388 | Grand Total ... | 2,65,437 | 10,89,754 | 8,14,355 | 28,468 | 4,68,790 | 7,831 6 3 | ..... |
| 4,821 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 3,99,693 | 16,89,232 | 10,16,965 | 36,320 | 5,99,710 | 9,134 0 3 | ..... |

#### MEMO.

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... | 1,165 1 7 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,831 6 3 |
| Total ... | 8,996 7 10 |
| Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ... ... ... ... | 8,017 13 3 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 978 10 7 |

## *Hidgellee Tidal Canal.*

### LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

#### (1) PRIVATE.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Bricks and tiles, 1,025 in number ... ... | 24 | 39 | 450 | ..... | ..... | 3 1 6 | ..... | |
| 5 | Betel leaves ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | 175 | 255 | ..... | ..... | 2 4 9 | ..... | |
| 2 | Betel-nuts ... ... ... ... ... | 192 | 2,550 | 495 | ..... | ..... | 8 15 3 | ..... | |
| 1 | Cotton, twist and yarn (European) ... ... | 10 | 350 | 550 | ..... | ..... | 9 15 6 | ..... | |
| 2 | Cotton piece-goods (European) ... ... | 23 | 1,000 | 475 | ..... | ..... | 4 6 3 | ..... | |
| 1 | Cocoanuts, 250 in number ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | 125 | ..... | ..... | 2 4 3 | ..... | |
| 1 | Earthenware ... ... ... ... ... | 99 | 41 | 275 | ..... | ..... | 1 14 3 | ..... | |
| 522 | Empty boats ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 45,430 | ..... | ..... | 440 8 3 | ..... | |
| 1 | Firewood ... ... ... ... ... | 300 | 51 | 800 | ..... | ..... | 5 8 0 | ..... | |
| 2 | Ginger ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 40 | 120 | ..... | ..... | 0 13 0 | ..... | |
| 1 | Iron and its manufactures ... ... ... | 100 | 200 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 2 6 6 | ..... | |
| 2 | Lime and limestone ... ... ... ... | 100 | 13 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 2 6 6 | ..... | |
| 124 | Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 3,022 | 23,818 | 12,040 | ..... | ..... | 151 3 9 | ..... | |
| 17 | Mustard ... ... ... ... ... | 906 | 3,886 | 3,110 | ..... | ..... | 37 15 9 | ..... | |
| 46 | Passenger boats ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2,470 | ..... | ..... | 28 3 0 | ..... | |
| 364 | Paddy ... ... ... ... ... | 58,368 | 1,15,821 | 1,11,330 | ..... | ..... | 1,268 4 3 | ..... | |
| 42 | Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 6,308 | 18,369 | 13,300 | ..... | ..... | 178 10 9 | ..... | |
| 33 | Straw (399 kahuns) ... ... ... ... | 4,553 | 1,265 | 11,625 | ..... | ..... | 79 9 3 | ..... | |
| 10 | Mats, 9,500 in number ... ... ... ... | 950 | 4,750 | 3,950 | ..... | ..... | 27 2 6 | ..... | |
| 6 | Sugar, unrefined ... ... ... ... ... | 370 | 1,480 | 1,040 | ..... | ..... | 11 7 6 | ..... | |
| 28 | Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 6,243 | 19,900 | 11,950 | ..... | ..... | 142 14 0 | ..... | |
| 1 | Skins, 600 in number ... ... ... ... | 40 | 1,500 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 1 0 6 | ..... | |
| 1 | Spices ... ... ... ... ... | 175 | 1,000 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 2 6 6 | ..... | |
| 4 | Soondry piles, 348 in number ... ... | 152 | 1,222 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... | 18 3 6 | ..... | |
| 22 | Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,233 | 6,098 | 4,450 | ..... | ..... | 54 12 6 | ..... | |
| 4 | Timber, 37 in number ... ... ... ... | 295 | 270 | 1,150 | ..... | ..... | 16 1 9 | ..... | |
| 1 | Teak piles, 37 in number ... ... ... | 10 | 50 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1 13 0 | ..... | |
| 1,245 | Total ... | 83,656 | 2,04,394 | 2,27,990 | 8,142 | 1,44,614 | 2,504 4 6 | 0 3·3 | |
| 2,302 | Total of same month last year ... | 1,64,166 | 3,00,408 | 4,71,120 | 16,826 | 3,50,653 | 6,244 11 3 | 0 3·4 | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | Passengers, 148 in number ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 0 0 | ..... | |
| ... | Demurrage, &c. ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 8 0 | ..... | |
| ... | Total ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 8 0 | ..... | |
| 56 | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | 8,770 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 152 7 0 | ..... | |

#### (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Soorkey ... ... ... ... | 25 | 10 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1 2 0 | ..... | |
| 2 | Empty boats ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 1 13 6 | ..... | |
| 1 | Cocoanut plants, 575 in number ... ... | 10 | 63 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 0 11 0 | ..... | |
| 4 | Total ... | 35 | 73 | 300 | 11 | 153 | 3 10 6 | ..... | |
| | Total of the same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |

*Hidgellee Tidal Canal*—continued.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | Approximate Weight of cargo. | Approximate Value of cargo. | Tonnage of boats. Mds. | Tonnage of boats. Tons. | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | ABSTRACT. | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
| 1,245 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 83,656 | 2,04,394 | 2,27,990 | 8,142 | 1,44,614 | 2,508 12 6 | ..... |
| 4 | Government stores, including miscellaneous | 35 | 73 | 300 | 11 | 153 | 3 10 6 | ..... |
| 1,249 | Grand Total ... | 83,691 | 2,04,467 | 2,28,290 | 8,153 | 1,44,767 | 2,512 7 0 | ..... |
| 2,418 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 1,64,166 | 3,09,178 | 4,71,120 | 16,826 | 3,50,653 | 6,397 2 3 | ..... |

| Memo. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... | 262 13 9 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,512 7 0 |
| Total ... | 2,775 4 9 |
| Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ... ... ... | 1,939 15 6 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 835 5 3 |

## SONE CIRCLE.

### *Arrah Canal.*

### Length of Canal open—65 miles.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 3,333 | 1,513 | 54 | 540 | 6 3 9 | ..... |
| 1 | Sugar ... ... ... ... ... | 300 | 4,000 | 400 | 14 | 280 | 8 2 6 | ..... |
| 24 | Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 6,000 | 3,000 | 8,326 | 297 | 20,790 | 141 4 3 | ..... |
| 1 | Ghee ... ... ... ... ... | 150 | 3,000 | 235 | 8 | 464 | 0 5 3 | ..... |
| 11 | Betel ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 150 | 1,098 | 60 | 600 | 7 1 9 | ..... |
| 3 | Kuth (an astringent vegetable extract) ... | 1,000 | 5,000 | 1,371 | 48 | 2,764 | 29 8 9 | ..... |
| 1 | Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... | 400 | 2,000 | 525 | 18 | 1,350 | 15 12 0 | ..... |
| 13 | Linseed ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 | 2,500 | 6,021 | 215 | 10,750 | 71 4 3 | ..... |
| 65 | Lime ... ... ... ... ... | 20,800 | 79,600 | 25,827 | 922 | 53,476 | 378 0 3 | ..... |
| 1 | Stone ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 22 | 615 | 21 | 1,218 | 13 6 0 | ..... |
| 10 | Kunker ... ... ... ... ... | 4,000 | 640 | 4,972 | 177 | 1,770 | 21 3 6 | ..... |
| 12 | Harray (a country medicine) ... ... ... | 4,000 | 300 | 4,654 | 166 | 9,628 | 58 14 6 | ..... |
| 1 | Leather ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 55 | 68 | 2 | 80 | 1 6 0 | ..... |
| 9 | Road metal ... ... ... ... ... | 9,800 | 500 | 11,640 | 415 | 24,070 | 248 5 6 | ..... |
| 71 | Passengers ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 8,544 | 305 | 15,250 | 82 8 0 | ..... |
| 123 | Empty ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 14,695 | 524 | 12,700 | 107 14 9 | ..... |
| 352 | Total ... | 53,980 | 1,04,100 | 91,104 | 3,246 | 1,55,730 | 1,185 5 0 | 0 1·0 |
| 296 | Total of same month last year ... | 47,192 | 1,66,782 | 73,547 | 2,702 | 1,04,902 | 840 8 6 | 0 1·5 |

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Boundary pillars ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 50 | 1,089 | 38 | 988 | 16 6 9 | ..... |
| 3 | Pipe ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 50 | 856 | 30 | 870 | 14 12 6 | ..... |
| 1 | Planks ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | 20 | 247 | 8 | 208 | 3 7 0 | ..... |
| 2 | Mango and teak trees ... ... ... ... | 600 | 25 | 804 | 28 | 728 | 8 4 3 | ..... |
| 8 | Iron ... ... ... ... ... | 4,602 | 5,000 | 6,202 | 221 | 12,818 | 127 1 9 | ..... |
| 9 | Empty ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1,141 | 40 | 1,600 | 23 7 3 | ..... |
| 1 | Empty iron barge, to be charged Rs. 15 per month from Dehree workshop division for the month of August 1878. ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 0 0 | ..... |
| 29 | Total ... | 6,302 | 5,145 | 10,339 | 365 | 17,212 | 208 7 0 | ..... |
| 79 | Total of same month last year ... | 16,866 | 17,271 | 33,637 | 1,235 | 28,608 | 552 9 6 | 0 3·7 |

ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 352 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 53,980 | 1,04,100 | 91,104 | 3,246 | 1,55,730 | 1,185 5 0 | ..... |
| 29 | Government stores, including ditto ... ... | 6,302 | 5,145 | 10,339 | 365 | 17,212 | 208 7 0 | ..... |
| 381 | Grand Total ... | 60,282 | 1,09,245 | 1,01,443 | 3,611 | 1,72,942 | 1,393 12 0 | ..... |
| 375 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 64,058 | 1,84,053 | 1,07,184 | 3,937 | 1,33,510 | 1,392 15 0 | ..... |

| Memo. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 604 8 0 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,393 12 0 |
| Total ... | 1,998 4 0 |
| Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ... ... ... ... | 1,743 6 6 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 254 13 6 |

## *Western Main Canal.*

### LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | APPROXIMATE | | TONNAGE OF BOATS. | | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weight of cargo. | Value of cargo. | Mds. | Tons. | | | |
| | **LOCAL TRAFFIC.** | | | | | | | |
| | **(1) PRIVATE.** | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
| 1 | Wheat, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 400 | 1,200 | 625 | 22 | 572 | 8 15 9 | ..... |
| 2 | Ghee, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 10,000 | 950 | 34 | 884 | 13 10 6 | ..... |
| 5 | Linseed, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 1,600 | 4,800 | 2,600 | 93 | 2,418 | 37 6 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Tables and chairs... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 10 | 75 | 3 | 42 | 0 9 9 | ..... |
| 1 | Stone, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 350 | 17 | 500 | 18 | 468 | 7 3 0 | ..... |
| 1 | Tiles ... ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 14 | 0 6 6 | ..... |
| 6 | Grass ... ... ... ... ... ... | 155 | 12 | 300 | 11 | 42 | 2 7 0 | ..... |
| | Bamboos, 2,000 in number and 12 bullahs ... | 40 | 22 | 40 | 3 | 24 | 0 4 6 | ..... |
| 26 | Empty boats ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2,925 | 105 | 2,205 | 24 3 9 | ..... |
| 4 | Passenger boats... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 18 | 420 | 6 9 0 | ..... |
| 47 | Total ... | 3,111 | 16,064 | 8,565 | 309 | 7,089 | 101 11 9 | 0 2·7 |
| 44 | Total of same month last year ... | 1,642 | 2,676 | 7,675 | 286 | 5,426 | 79 13 9 | 0 2·8 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| | Demurrage, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 14 9 | ..... |
| ... | Total ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 14 9 | ..... |
| ... | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 14 0 | ..... |
| | **(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.** | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Pipes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 92 | 8 | 150 | 5 | 50 | 1 3 6 | ..... |
| 2 | Empty boats ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 2 | 20 | 0 6 6 | ..... |
| 4 | Total ... | 92 | 8 | 200 | 7 | 70 | 1 10 0 | 4·4 |
| 197 | Total of same month last year ... | 24,885 | 2,024 | 52,200 | 1,916 | 9,697 | 138 9 9 | 6·4 |
| | **ABSTRACT.** | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 3,111 | 16,064 | 8,565 | 309 | 7,089 | 102 10 6 | ..... |
| 4 | Government stores, including ditto ... ... | 92 | 8 | 200 | 7 | 70 | 1 10 0 | ..... |
| 51 | Grand Total ... | 3,203 | 16,072 | 8,765 | 316 | 7,159 | 104 4 6 | ..... |
| 241 | Grand total of same month last year ... | 26,527 | 4,700 | 59,875 | 2,202 | 15,123 | 225 5 6 | ..... |

**MEMO.**

| | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21 4 9 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 104 4 6 |
| Total ... | 125 9 3 |
| Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... | 103 14 9 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21 10 6 |

## *Patna Canal.*

### LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—84 MILES.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

**(1) PRIVATE.**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wheat ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 1,500 | 856 | 31 | 2,539 | 26 9 0 | ..... |
| 16 | Other food than rice and wheat ... ... | 880 | 3,807 | 1,737 | 62 | 1,862 | 21 12 6 | ..... |
| 10 | Linseed ... ... ... ... ... | 3,450 | 14,575 | 5,688 | 203 | 14,062 | 151 12 6 | ..... |
| 16 | Stimulants ... ... ... ... ... | 2,291 | 7,154 | 6,535 | 232 | 2,149 | 180 0 0 | ..... |
| 6 | Clothing ... ... ... ... ... | 905 | 8,650 | 1,813 | 65 | 3,258 | 32 13 3 | ..... |
| 17 | Building materials ... ... ... ... | 3,260 | 1,437 | 6,045 | 248 | 18,365 | 189 5 9 | ..... |
| 107 | Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 11,538 | 43,210 | 31,752 | 1,173 | 82,401 | 836 8 9 | ..... |
| 9 | Passenger boats ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 721 | 69 | 936 | 12 10 3 | ..... |
| 54 | Empty boats ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 5,929 | 216 | 5,913 | 58 6 3 | ..... |
| 230 | Total ... | 22,824 | 80,333 | 61,976 | 2,299 | 1,30,585 | 1,509 14 3 | 0 2·2 |
| ... | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| ... | 4 Rafts bamboos, 12,316 in number ... | ..... | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 11 6 | ..... |
| ... | Demurrage of one boat ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 5 9 | ..... |
| ... | Total ... | ..... | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 1 3 | ..... |
| ... | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Patna Canal*—continued.

| Number of boats. | Nature of cargo. | Approximate Weight of cargo. | Approximate Value of cargo. | Tonnage of boats. Mds. | Tonnage of boats. Tons. | Ton mileage. | Tollage. | Rate of toll per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. | | | | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Rs. | | | | Rs. A. P. | A. P. |
| 13 | Ashlar ... ... ... ... ... | 1,882 | 99 | 3,680 | 131 | 8,257 | 85 5 6 | ..... |
| 49 | Building rubble ... ... ... ... ... | 6,862 | 266 | 14,091 | 502 | 13,824 | 176 15 3 | ..... |
| 9 | Soorkee ... ... ... ... ... | 710 | 53 | 1,112 | 39 | 350 | 7 13 6 | ..... |
| 26 | Other building materials ... ... ... | 275 | 26 | 1,918 | 419 | 6,769 | 88 14 4 | ..... |
| 59 | Empty boats ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 6,275 | 222 | 527 | 59 8 9 | ..... |
| 156 | Total ... | 9,729 | 384 | 27,076 | 1,313 | 29,727 | 418 9 4 | 0 2·7 |
| ... | Total of same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 230 | Private, including miscellaneous ... ... | 22,824 | 80,508 | 61,976 | 2,299 | 1,30,585 | 1,513 15 6 | ..... |
| 156 | Government stores, including ditto ... ... | 9,729 | 384 | 27,076 | 1,313 | 29,727 | 418 9 4 | ..... |
| 386 | Grand Total ... | 32,553 | 80,892 | 89,052 | 3,612 | 1,60,312 | 1,932 8 10 | ..... |
| ... | Grand total of same month last year ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

MEMO.

| | | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 467 14 2 |
| Amount of tollage for the month ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1,932 8 10 |
| | Total ... | 2,400 7 0 |
| Amount credited in the accounts of the month ... ... ... ... | ... | 2,137 1 6 |
| Balance at the end of the month ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 263 5 6 |

ABSTRACT.

| Canals. | Tollage of the year 1878-79. During the month. | Tollage of the year 1878-79. To end of month. | Tollage of the year 1877-78. During the corresponding month. | Tollage of the year 1877-78. To end of corresponding month. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa Circle. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Kendrapara ... ... ... ... | 1,659 9 0 | 9,546 14 8 | 1,434 11 8 | 7,853 1 6 | |
| High Level, Section I ... ... ... ... | 635 7 4 | 3,432 0 6 | 526 3 4 | 2,209 2 6 | |
| Taldunda ... ... ... ... | 92 7 2 | 471 6 10 | 65 8 3 | 711 10 7 | |
| Total Orissa Circle ... | 2,387 7 6 | 13,450 6 0 | 2,026 7 3 | 10,773 14 7 | |
| South-Western Circle. | | | | | |
| Midnapore .. ... ... ... ... | 7,831 6 3 | 28,497 14 8 | 9,134 0 3 | 35,730 11 0 | |
| Hidgellee Tidal ... ... ... ... ... | 2,512 7 0 | 28,427 5 3 | 6,397 2 3 | 37,393 11 6 | |
| Total South-Western Circle ... | 10,343 13 3 | 56,925 3 11 | 15,531 2 6 | 73,124 6 6 | |
| Sone Circle. | | | | | |
| Arrah ... ... ... ... ... | 1,393 12 0 | 2,870 8 9 | 1,392 15 0 | 4,853 12 3 | |
| Western Main ... ... ... ... ... | 104 4 6 | 295 13 0 | 225 5 6 | 1,012 7 9 | |
| Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 1,932 8 10 | 6,981 6 10 | ..... | ..... | |
| Total Sone Circle ... | 3,430 9 4 | 10,147 12 7 | 1,618 4 6 | 5,866 4 0 | |
| Grand Total ... | 16,161 14 1 | 80,523 6 6 | 19,175 14 3 | 89,764 9 1 | |

F. T. HAIG, *Col.*, R. E.,
*Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,*
*P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.*

*The 16th October* 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

*Areas leased for Irrigation up to* 31*st August* 1878.

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | Supply of water in the Canals. | | | Five-year leases. | | Three-year leases. | | | | Annual leases. | | | | Sugar-cane. | | Grand Total. | | | | Grand total of corresponding period of last year. | Rainfall. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Khurreef. | | Khurreef. | | Rubbee. | | Khurreef. | | Rubbee. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second. | Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month. | Estimated discharge utilized. | Leased during August. | Leased up to end of August. | Leased during August. | Leased up to end of August. | Leased during August. | Leased up to end of August. | Leased during August. | Leased up to end of August. | Leased during August. | Leased up to end of August. | Leased during August. | Leased up to end of August. | Khurreef. | Rubbee. | Sugarcane. | Total. | | Inches during the month. | Inches during 1878-79. | Average of ten previous years of the same period. | |
| | | | | | | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | Acr. | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1,329 | 648 | ..... | 4,200 | 26,020 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 421 | ... | 33 | 26,020 | 421 | 33 | 26,474 | 16,216 | 11·53 | 29·29 | 33·42 | |
| | | Pattamoondee | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,377 | 5,895 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 467 | ... | ... | 5,895 | 467 | ... | 6,362 | 45 | | | | |
| | | High Level, Section I | 675 | 269·72 | ..... | 961 | 11,977 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 9 | 11,977 | 5 | 9 | 11,991 | 8,857 | | | | |
| | | Taldandah | 1,300 | 292 | ..... | 744 | 9,108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 14 | 9,108 | 38 | 14 | 9,160 | 5,101 | | | | |
| | | Machgong | 650 | 381 | ..... | 5,179 | 21,230 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | 28 | 21,230 | 55 | 28 | 21,313 | 4,721 | | | | |
| | | Gobri | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 | ... | 6 | ..... | 85 | 6 | 91 | ... | | | | |
| | | Total of the month | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,461 | 74,230 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,071 | ... | 90 | 74,230 | 1,071 | 90 | 75,391 | 34,940 | ..... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,889 | 34,203 | ... | 626 | 3 | 111 | 34,203 | 626 | 111 | 34,940 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| South-Western | Midnapore | Midnapore | 875 | 555 | ..... | 1,449 | 47,415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 683 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 48,098 | ... | ... | 48,098 | 2,977 | 15·91 | 35·64 | 37·33 | |
| | Howrah | Panchkoorah | 300 | 274 | ..... | 534 | 5,914 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 133 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 6,047 | ... | ... | 6,047 | 2,266 | 13·14 | 26·86 | 38·29 | |
| | | Total of the month | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,983 | 53,329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 816 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 54,145 | ... | ... | 54,145 | 5,243 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 295 | 5,243 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 5,243 | ... | ... | 5,243 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| Sone | Shahabad | Main Western | 4,342 | 1,153·84 | 1,153·84 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,442 | 9,407 | ... | 2 | 291 | 721 | 9,407 | 2 | 721 | 10,130 | 3,101 | 5·42 | 19·98 | 28·53 | |
| | Arrah | | 1,660 | 1,104·05 | 1,104·05 | ... | ..... | 237 | 774 | ... | ... | 30,974 | 41,850 | ... | ..... | ... | 124 | 42,624 | ... | 124 | 42,748 | 12,404 | 11·70 | 26·29 | 27·71 | |
| | Gya and Patna | Patna | 1,466 | 527 | 200 | ... | ..... | 415 | 415 | 160 | 160 | 1,792 | 1,992 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | 2,407 | 160 | ... | 2,567 | ... | 15·19 | 28·88 | 26·22 | |
| | | Total of the month | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 652 | 1,189 | 160 | 160 | 41,208 | 53,249 | ... | 2 | 291 | 845 | 54,438 | 162 | 845 | 55,445 | 15,505 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,809 | 13,199 | ... | ..... | 55 | 2,306 | 13,199 | ... | 2,306 | 15,505 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Grand Total of the month | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,444 | 1,27,559 | 652 | 1,189 | 160 | 160 | 41,265 | 54,065 | ... | 1,073 | 291 | 935 | 1,82,813 | 1,233 | 935 | 1,84,981 | 55,688 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,993 | 52,645 | ... | 626 | 58 | 2,417 | 52,645 | 626 | 2,417 | 55,688 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | |

F. T. HAIG, *Col.*, R. E.,
*Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,*
*P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.*

*The 28th October* 1878.

# Reports of fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 28th September 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 24TH OCTOBER 1878.

*Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 28th September* 1878.

THE approximate figures for the period are—

| | Coaching. | | Goods. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1878... ... ... ... | 637,174 | 7,90,556 | 47,01,278 | 18,93,786 | 26,84,342 |
| 1877... ... ... ... | 641,583 | 8,12,656 | 64,24,352 | 20,45,062 | 28,57,718 |
| Increases ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decreases ... ... ... | 4,409 | 22,100 | 17,23,074 | 1,51,276 | 1,70,376 |

The small decrease shown arises from fluctuations in pilgrim traffic.

In merchandise traffic it will be seen the decrease in weight carried is as much as 27 per cent., while earnings have fallen only 7½ per cent.; while the decrease in the earnings on grain is four lakhs, or nearly three times the net decrease in the total.

The principal staples affected are—

*Increases.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Betel-nuts. | Ghee. | Other metals. | Salt. |
| Coal. | Hides. | Piece-goods and twist. | Saltpetre. |
| Cotton. | Iron. | | |

*Decreases.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissariat beer. | Gunny. | Seeds. | Sugar. |
| Government stores. | Jaggree. | Stone. | Tea. |
| Grain. | For Railway material. | | |

*Increases.*

Betel-nuts ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 4,241 Rs. 4,093

This is a slight reaction from a depressed trade, which has no doubt felt some relief from the improving state of things in the North-Western Provinces.

Coal, upwards ... ... ... ... Mds. 25,498 Rs. 3,614
downwards ... ... ... ... ,, 4,08,498 ,, 53,052

The increase in upward coal is not large, but it is satisfactory as comparing with a period which itself showed an increase of maunds 96,000; Rs. 40,000 over the corresponding month of 1876.

The increase in downward coal was very large, stocks being accumulated before the holidays, which fell early this year.

The same remarks may also be applied to—

Iron ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 12,734 Rs. 13,846
Other metals... ... ... ... ... ,, 6,136 ,, 9,668
Piece-goods and twist ... ... ... ... ,, 97,312 ,, 1,34,740
Salt ... ... ... ... ... ,, 82,577 ,, 26,805

in all of which a brisk trade is carried on just before the suspension of business which the Doorga Poojah holidays bring about.

Cotton ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 30,025 Rs. 41,064

This is a somewhat satisfactory rally after the long depression. The new crop is believed to be a good one, and a little business may be expected; but if the accounts of late as to the American cotton harvest are to be credited, it is hopeless to expect that Bengal cotton can gain a European market in any large quantity.

Ghee ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 13,696 Rs. 28,134

This increase is partly from Behar to Howrah, but mainly from Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Hides ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 12,614 Rs. 7,939

The demand for Patna and North-Western hides is still active, and supplies keep arriving to an extent wholly unexpected by dealers.

Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 11,419 Rs. 5,942

This is merely a set-off against the decrease shown in the previous month.

*Decreases.*

Grain and pulses ... ... Mds. 19,45,841 Rs. 3,93,500 Tons. 71,400

Made up as under—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | Tons. | —16,300 | Rs. —98,300 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | —5,200 | ,, +26,500 |
| Other grains ... ... ... ... | ,, | —17,700 | ,, —1,39,700 |
| Pulses ... ... ... ... ... | ,, | —32,200 | ,, —1,82,000 |
| Net decrease ... ... ... ... | ,, | —71,400 | ,, —3,93,500 |

Gunny ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 40,857 Rs. 28,050

This is a natural consequence of the reduced traffic in grain and seeds.

Jaggree ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 26,505 Rs. 6,145
Sugar ... ... ... ... ... ,, 27,310 ,, 6,691

The decrease in jaggree is mainly at Cawnpore and Benares, and that in sugar is also in the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces, where there was so distinct a failure of the crop.

Foreign Railway material... ... ... ... Mds. 4,730 Rs. 13,697

This is a very slight fluctuation, and lies mainly with the material sent up from Bombay for Agra Scindia (State Railway) Bridge last year.

Seeds ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 2,50,396 Rs. 70,686

This reaction from the abnormal seed traffic which distinguished the latter part of 1877 continues. Stocks of oilseeds are but small up-country, and the offer of a special quantity rate at Patna produced no effect whatever.

Stone ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 55,243 Rs. 4,241

This is mainly in the despatch of road-making stone from Luckeeserai to Patna. It will be seen that the effect on earnings is very small.

Tea ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 9,817 Rs. 6,008

This is the effect of the opening up of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the wretched state of maintenance on the old Darjeeling-Caragola road.

The Darjeeling tea must be expected now to take the new route.

The train mileage for the period has been—

| | Coaching. | Goods. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 ... ... ... ... | 233,070 | 348,527 | 581,597 |
| 1877 ... ... ... ... | 222,520 | 442,813 | 665,333 |
| Increase ... ... ... | 10,550 | ..... | ..... |
| Decrease ... ... ... | ..... | 94,286 | 83,736 |

Earnings per train mile—

| | Coaching. | Goods. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1878 ... ... ... ... | 3 6 3 | 5 11 6 | 4 9 10 |
| 1877 ... ... ... ... | 3 10 5 | 4 9 11 | 4 4 9 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 1 7 | 0 5 1 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... | 0 4 2 | ..... | ..... |

The traffic on the Jubbulpore line—

| | Coaching. | | Goods. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1878 ... ... ... ... | 22,684 | 73,335 | 4,13,209 | 1,15,370 | 1,88,705 |
| 1877 ... ... ... ... | 30,107 | 77,737 | 12,04,480 | 2,98,149 | 3,75,886 |
| Increase ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decrease ... ... ... | 5,423 | 4,402 | 7,91,271 | 1,82,779 | 1,87,181 |

There is here too a falling off in coaching earning owing to a fluctuation in the pilgrimage traffic, and there is of course a wide interval between the merchandise earnings of September 1877 and September 1878; but a comparison with 1876, when the weight was maunds 2,40,000 and the earning in merchandise traffic only 69,000, shows how the traffic of this line is really growing.

The train mileage on the Jubbulpore line has been—

| | Coaching. | Goods. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 ... ... ... ... | 22,883 | 28,658 | 51,541 |
| 1877 ... ... ... ... | 23,277 | 74,831 | 98,108 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... | 394 | 46,173 | 46,567 |

and the earnings per goods train mile are thus Rs. 4-0-5 against Rs. 3-15-9.

N. L. C. CARTER, *Acting Traffic Manager.*

---

MAIN LINE.

*Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 28th September* 1878.

| STAPLES. | WEIGHT. | | AMOUNT. | | 1878. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Beer, Commissariat ... ... ... ... ... | 37,536 | 10,931 | 34,800 | 18,144 | ..... | ..... | 26,605 | 16,656 |
| „ not Commissariat ... ... ... ... ... | 6,190 | 7,275 | 8,607 | 8,392 | 1,085 | ..... | ..... | 215 |
| Betel-nuts and leaves ... ... ... ... ... | 6,610 | 10,851 | 4,853 | 8,946 | 4,241 | 4,093 | ..... | ..... |
| Boots and shoes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,383 | 5,251 | 7,132 | 8,795 | 868 | 1,663 | ..... | ..... |
| Brass and brassware ... ... ... ... ... | 6,824 | 14,536 | 4,131 | 11,929 | 7,712 | 7,798 | ..... | ..... |
| Bricks ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,801 | 6,416 | 2,678 | 1,970 | 1,615 | ..... | ..... | 708 |
| Coal, up ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,80,112 | 3,05,610 | 1,24,167 | 1,27,781 | 25,498 | 3,614 | ..... | ..... |
| „ down ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,47,698 | 15,56,196 | 1,52,277 | 2,05,329 | 4,08,498 | 53,052 | ..... | ..... |
| Copper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,168 | 12,450 | 3,506 | 16,889 | 9,282 | 13,383 | ..... | ..... |
| Cotton ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,101 | 47,126 | 18,255 | 59,319 | 30,025 | 41,064 | ..... | ..... |
| „ twist ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,115 | 15,868 | 9,851 | 16,687 | 6,753 | 6,836 | ..... | ..... |
| Dyewood ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 798 | 2,805 | 416 | 2,595 | 2,007 | 2,179 | ..... | ..... |
| Firewood ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,623 | 5,102 | 172 | 97 | ..... | ..... | 2,521 | 75 |
| Fruits ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,002 | 11,108 | 9,188 | 13,739 | 2,106 | 4,551 | ..... | ..... |
| Glass and glassware ... ... ... ... ... | 4,809 | 3,530 | 4,844 | 4,082 | ..... | ..... | 1,279 | 762 |
| Ghee and oil ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45,156 | 58,832 | 36,310 | 64,444 | 13,676 | 28,134 | ..... | ..... |
| G. B. T. packages ... ... ... ... ... | 2,210 | 1,915 | 5,003 | 4,053 | ..... | ..... | 295 | 950 |
| Government Commissariat stores ... ... ... | 9,245 | 11,136 | 9,097 | 10,146 | 1,891 | 1,049 | ..... | ..... |
| „ Ordnance stores ... ... ... ... | 14,408 | 10,383 | 26,742 | 20,417 | ..... | ..... | 4,085 | 6,325 |
| GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Barley ... ... ... | 13,807 | 18,433 | 2,456 | 6,161 | 4,626 | 3,705 | ..... | ..... |
| GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Oats ... ... ... | 27,488 | 32,365 | 8,285 | 6,851 | ..... | ..... | 5,123 | 1,434 |
| GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Rice ... ... ... | 3,39,592 | 3,95,375 | 1,79,280 | 80,908 | ..... | ..... | 4,44,517 | 98,372 |
| GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Wheat ... ... ... | 4,22,283 | 2,80,187 | 89,970 | 1,16,495 | ..... | 26,525 | 1,42,096 | ..... |
| GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Other grains ... ... | 6,87,682 | 2,06,366 | 1,89,249 | 47,318 | ..... | ..... | 4,81,316 | 1,41,931 |
| GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Pulses of all kinds ... ... | 10,10,204 | 1,32,789 | 2,24,691 | 42,716 | ..... | ..... | 8,77,415 | 1,81,975 |
| Gunny ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,429 | 41,572 | 54,389 | 26,339 | ..... | ..... | 40,857 | 28,050 |
| Hides and horns ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47,586 | 60,200 | 30,196 | 38,135 | 12,614 | 7,939 | ..... | ..... |
| Indigo ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,351 | 7,058 | 4,803 | 2,527 | ..... | ..... | 2,293 | 2,276 |
| Iron ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51,220 | 63,954 | 40,405 | 54,251 | 12,734 | 13,846 | ..... | ..... |
| Jaggree ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51,997 | 25,492 | 10,539 | 4,394 | ..... | ..... | 26,505 | 6,145 |
| Lac ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,345 | 22,235 | 16,085 | 15,629 | ..... | ..... | 110 | 456 |
| Minerals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,001 | 7,022 | 2,282 | 2,688 | ..... | 406 | 7,979 | ..... |
| Oil-cake ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 | 10,364 | 1,702 | 2,836 | 2,364 | 1,134 | ..... | ..... |
| Paper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,562 | 7,305 | 7,224 | 10,219 | 1,743 | 2,995 | ..... | ..... |
| Piece-goods ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 70,165 | 1,60,724 | 74,207 | 2,02,111 | 90,559 | 1,27,904 | ..... | ..... |
| Railway materials, construction account ... | 7,004 | 8,620 | 1,670 | 1,580 | 1,616 | ..... | ..... | 90 |
| „ „ foreign ... ... ... ... | 55,985 | 51,255 | 66,444 | 52,745 | ..... | ..... | 4,730 | 13,699 |
| Roots ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,912 | 16,533 | 4,941 | 6,674 | 3,621 | 1,752 | ..... | ..... |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,17,448 | 3,00,922 | 63,561 | 90,366 | 92,577 | 26,805 | ..... | ..... |
| Saltpetre ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31,756 | 43,175 | 12,530 | 18,472 | 11,419 | 5,942 | ..... | ..... |
| Seeds ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,65,370 | 5,12,974 | 3,25,914 | 2,55,228 | ..... | ..... | 2,50,396 | 70,686 |
| Silk ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,813 | 2,296 | 2,586 | 2,674 | 483 | 88 | ..... | ..... |
| Spelter ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,110 | 9,246 | 3,759 | 13,427 | 6,136 | 9,668 | ..... | ..... |
| Spices ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,814 | 7,276 | 6,856 | 5,866 | ..... | ..... | 1,538 | 990 |
| Stones ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,02,802 | 47,559 | 13,820 | 9,579 | ..... | ..... | 55,243 | 4,241 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 85,800 | 58,490 | 25,175 | 18,484 | ..... | ..... | 27,310 | 6,691 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,859 | 4,032 | 12,236 | 6,228 | ..... | ..... | 9,827 | 6,008 |
| Timber ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,798 | 16,295 | 9,478 | 9,235 | ..... | ..... | 1,503 | 243 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,069 | 25,273 | 10,716 | 12,811 | 3,204 | 2,095 | ..... | ..... |
| Wines ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,513 | 5,874 | 14,208 | 13,559 | ..... | ..... | 639 | 649 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,22,801 | 1,36,306 | 1,14,274 | 1,47,146 | 13,445 | 32,872 | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 64,63,772 | 48,12,008 | 20,85,969 | 19,27,485 | 7,62,418 | 4,31,092 | 24,14,182 | 5,89,567 |

# Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of September 1878.

*General Remarks.*

The total traffic lifted during the month shews a falling off of 4,618 maunds as compared with last month; this comparison is however misleading, as there was one working day more in August, and the *net* decrease therefore stands at about 2,000 maunds. Food-grain, under which head we carried in May last 128,619 maunds, has, for the periods under review, fallen to 9,015 maunds.

*Increases.*

Gunny-bags ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 66

The demand during the month for machine-made gunnies for export appears to have led to slightly increased rates being obtained, and there was consequently more enquiry for hand-made bags.

Hides ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 13

The traffic in this staple, as I have explained in previous reports, is most fluctuating; in fact it does not appear to be influenced by the ordinary rules of trade; an unfavourable market often resulting in an increase in despatches, and *vice versâ*.

Piece-goods ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 447

The extra weight carried in this staple is due to stocks being sent forward in view of the cessation of business during the Poojahs.

Railway material ... ... ... ... Mds. 7,294

This increase is principally due to the arrival of the machinery for the Saidpur locomotive shops.

Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 4,316

The traffic in this staple is steadily on the increase, more especially from Rungpore, and, as soon as the roads are passable, large quantities are, I am led to believe, likely to be despatched from Haldibari.

*Decreases.*

Ale ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 433

The falling off in this traffic is accounted for by the despatch of commissariat beer having ceased.

Food-grain ... ... ... ... Mds. 7,853

The same causes that have affected this traffic since June continue still to influence it; we may, however, with the termination of the rains, look forward confidently to a speedy revival.

Ginger ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 1,717

There has literally been nothing doing in this staple in the Calcutta market during the month, and this has for a time checked despatches.

Jute ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 702

Although there has been no decided decline in the price of this article, sales have with difficulty been effected, and holders are no doubt waiting a favourable turn in the market.

Seeds ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 778

The traffic carried under this head has been almost entirely in linseed and mustard seed for sowing purposes, and the decrease in the weight lifted is the natural result of this operation being at hand.

Sugar ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 759

There has been less demand for this article in the Calcutta market, and the prices ruling during the month have been somewhat unfavourable to despatchers, who are no doubt holding back in the hope of obtaining better rates.

Tea ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 2,612

The decrease in the weight carried under this head is accounted for by the cart road between our Siliguri station and the gardens having been breached in several places at the beginning of the month; the result is merely a postponement of the traffic.

Other goods ... ... ... ... ... Mds. 1,891

This is principally made up of small through consignments; and the state of the road, which so prejudicially affected the downward despatch of tea, no doubt for a time caused a stoppage in despatches from Calcutta by the carrying companies, who held off until there was some prospect of carting the goods away from Siliguri.

*Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of September 1878.*

| Staples. | August. | | September. | | Total, August. | Total, September. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up. | Down. | Up. | Down. | | | | |
| Ale ... ... ... ... ... | 453 | ..... | 19 | 1 | 453 | 20 | ..... | 433 |
| Cotton ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 12 | 15 | 3 | ..... |
| Food-grain ... ... ... ... | 1,520 | 15,348 | 2,731 | 6,284 | 16,868 | 9,015 | ..... | 7,853 |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1,720 | ..... | 3 | 1,720 | 3 | ..... | 1,717 |
| Gunny-bags ... ... ... ... | 47 | 279 | 90 | 302 | 326 | 392 | 66 | ..... |
| Hides ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 94 | 26 | 90 | 103 | 116 | 13 | ..... |
| Jute ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 13,745 | ..... | 13,043 | 13,745 | 13,043 | ..... | 702 |
| Piece-goods ... ... ... ... | 574 | 93 | 875 | 239 | 667 | 1,114 | 447 | ..... |
| Railway materials ... ... .. | 21,474 | 4,200 | 30,341 | 2,627 | 25,674 | 32,968 | 7,294 | ..... |
| Salt ... ... ... ... ... | 54 | 92 | 88 | 46 | 146 | 134 | ..... | 12 |
| Seeds ... ... ... ... ... | 496 | 329 | 44 | 3 | 825 | 47 | ..... | 778 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... ... | 1,105 | 22 | 319 | 49 | 1,127 | 368 | ..... | 759 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 8,560 | ..... | 5,948 | 8,560 | 5,948 | ..... | 2,612 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 5,073 | ..... | 9,389 | 5,073 | 9,389 | 4,316 | ..... |
| All other goods ... ... ... | 3,714 | 2,064 | 2,452 | 1,435 | 5,778 | 3,887 | ..... | 1,891 |
| Total ... | 29,458 | 51,619 | 37,009 | 39,459 | 81,077 | 76,459 | ..... | 4,618 |

G. M. Drury, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Saidpur, the 28th October 1878.

# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | | Total Traffic Receipts. | Train Miles Run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... ... | 126,305 | 2,38,636 7 9 | 21,875 0 3 | 1,183,823 0 | 4,75,302 8 6 | 43,386 1 4 | 7,11,939 0 3 | 50,277 | 87,651 | 137,928 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ..... | 186 7 7 | 17 1 10 | ..... | 369 13 5 | 33 18 1 | 556 5 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For previous 16 weeks of half-year | 2,051,779 | 25,85,702 3 9 | 237,022 14 1 | 1,43,87,375 10 | 57,15,658 12 9 | 523,935 7 9 | 83,01,361 0 6 | 745,644½ | 1,104,743½ | 1,848,388½ |
| Total for 17 weeks ... | 2,178,084 | 28,24,338 11 6 | 258,897 14 4 | 1,55,71,298 10 | 61,88,961 5 3 | 567,321 9 1 | 90,13,300 0 9 | 795,921½ | 1,192,394½ | 1,986,316½ |
| Comparison. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 130,950½ | 1,94,212 14 9 | 17,802 17 6 | 14,13,149 30 | 5,29,303 3 6 | 48,519 9 3 | 7,23,516 2 3 | 45,167 | 110,375 | 155,542 |
| Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... | ..... | 151 12 2 | 13 18 3 | ..... | 413 9 7 | 37 18 3 | 565 5 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 2,179,918½ | 27,07,423 6 2 | 248,180 9 6 | 2,21,04,174 0 | 84,81,157 5 5 | 777,439 8 5 | 1,11,88,580 11 7 | 755,350 | 1,745,324 | 2,500,674 |

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October 1878 on 223¾ miles open.*

| | | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total traffic for the week ... ... | 5,758½ | 18,749 1 6 | 1,718 13 4 | 1,46,247 10 | 41,051 9 0 | 3,761 4 6 | 59,780 10 6 | 5,588½ | 10,133 | 15,721½ |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ..... | 83 12 9 | 7 13 8 | ..... | 183 6 1 | 16 16 2 | 267 2 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For previous 16 weeks of half-year | 78,334 | 2,00,172 15 9 | 19,174 3 10 | 12,85,256 0 | 3,76,108 7 6 | 34,476 12 2 | 5,85,281 7 3 | 71,367 | 98,376½ | 169,743½ |
| Total for 17 weeks ... | 84,092½ | 2,27,922 1 3 | 20,892 17 2 | 14,31,503 10 | 4,17,140 0 6 | 38,237 16 8 | 6,45,062 1 9 | 76,955½ | 108,509½ | 185,465 |
| Comparison. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 7,269½ | 19,672 1 6 | 1,803 5 6 | 2,10,494 30 | 49,134 12 0 | 4,504 0 5 | 68,806 13 6 | 5,435 | 11,309 | 16,744 |
| Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... | ..... | 87 14 9 | 8 1 2 | ..... | 219 9 6 | 20 2 7 | 307 8 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 100,606 | 2,50,346 9 4 | 22,948 8 8 | 39,20,168 0 | 9,59,176 10 6 | 87,924 10 7 | 12,09,523 3 10 | 78,924 | 249,096 | 328,020 |

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1878 on 158¾ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | |
| | | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Total traffic for the week ... ... ... ... | 35,923¼ | 25,965 13 3 | 2,380 4 0 | 1,51,357 25 | 65,411 8 8 | 5,996 1 2 | 8,376 5 2 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... ... | 226 | 163 9 0 | 14 19 10 | 953 17 | 412 0 8 | 37 15 5 | 52 15 3 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year ... ... | 5,74,302 | 3,81,460 4 0 | 34,967 3 9 | 31,24,916 31 | 10,18,497 5 9 | 93,363 5 2 | 1,28,329 8 11 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 6,10,225¼ | 4,07,426 1 3 | 37,347 7 9 | 32,76,274 16 | 10,83,908 14 5 | 99,358 6 4 | 1,36,705 14 1 |
| Comparison. | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 35,443 | 20,783 13 9 | 1,905 3 9 | 3,01,709 21 | 96,769 11 10 | 8,870 11 2 | 10,775 14 11 |
| Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... ... | 223 | 130 14 9 | 12 0 6 | 1,900 34 | 609 9 2 | 55 17 7 | 67 17 7 |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... | 5,75,604½ | 3,66,554 10 1 | 33,600 18 9 | 52,00,193 33 | 13,64,385 9 3 | 1,25,068 13 5 | 1,58,669 12 2 |

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28 Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta—6th November 1878.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No 46 of 1878.

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

## CONTENTS.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| RESOLUTION on the Annual Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1877-78 ... ... ... ... | 1319 |
| Resolution by the Government of India, Home Dept. ... | 1333 |
| Statement showing the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1334 |
| Statement showing the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of August 1878 ... ... | 1335 |
| Statement showing the quantities and values of the principal staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of August 1878 ... ... | 1336 |
| Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th November 1878 ... ... ... ... | 1337 |
| Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 1340 |
| METEOROLOGICAL Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th November 1878 ... ... ... ... | 1343 |
| Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th November 1878 | 1344 |
| Abstract of the Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1878 ... ... ... ... ... | 1345 |
| Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of September 1878 ... ... | 1346 |
| Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations ... ... ... ... | 1347 |
| Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara, High Level, Taldunda, Midnapore, Hidgellee Tidal, Arrah, Western Main & Patna Canals for the month of September 1878 ... | 1348 |
| Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways | 1355 |


## RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION.

*Calcutta, the 29th October* 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1877-78.

The circumstances of the year 1877-78 were favourable to the progress of education. The financial position of the Government no longer compelled it to enforce those reductions in expenditure which had to some extent crippled the operations of the previous year, and the educational grant was raised from Rs. 24,67,236 to Rs. 25,10,940. The removal of this absolute limitation of expenditure stimulated and developed private effort in a corresponding degree, and while the gross expenditure from Government treasuries advanced from Rs. 24,61,599 to Rs. 25,19,861, the departmental receipts were raised from Rs. 4,71,814 to Rs. 5,19,803. The net Government expenditure amounted, therefore, to Rs. 20,00,058, showing an increase of only some Rs. 10,000 over the net expenditure of the previous year. It is a source of just satisfaction to the Government to find that its efforts in promoting education are so promptly and efficiently seconded by corresponding exertions on the part of those for

whose benefit the department of education chiefly exists, and that three-fourths of the additional expenditure which the Government was prepared to incur have been met by increased contributions from the people at large.

2. The figures of receipts adopted above are those furnished by the Accountant-General, and they refer only to those sums which have been credited in Government treasuries. The departmental return of receipts and expenditure, which includes the charges on account of medical education (Rs. 2,24,000) and of buildings constructed by the Public Works Department (Rs. 72,000), shows also the amount of private contributions in schools of all classes. From this statement it appears that out of a total expenditure on education of, in round numbers, Rs. 44,85,000, the Government contribution amounted to Rs. 22,85,000, while the people paid Rs. 22,00,000, their contributions in the previous year having been Rs. 19,82,000. Hence the Government contribution to the total cost of education, which amounted in 1875-76 to 57 per cent. and in 1876-77 to 53 per cent., has again decreased during the year 1877-78 to 51 per cent. of the gross expenditure. The Director points out that, owing probably to different principles of classification, the statement of expenditure furnished by the Accountant-General differs to some extent in the total, and to a large extent under separate heads, from his own departmental returns. He will be requested to place himself in communication with the Accountant-General, with the view of assimilating the principles on which educational receipts and charges are classified in the public and the departmental accounts.

3. In the Resolution on the Director's report for 1876-77, it was shown that, while there had been some increase in the number of schools of organized instruction and a slight decrease in the number of pupils in those schools, the increase had been confined to the department of primary instruction, while nearly every branch of secondary instruction had suffered loss. At the same time it was shown that the total number of schools, aided and unaided, which were known to the department, had advanced from 17,850 to 21,478, and the number of pupils in them from 535,804 to 589,351. The returns for the year 1877-78 show that education has entirely recovered from the temporary check to which it was exposed in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools is not only as great in extent as in that year, but is much more satisfactory in character. On the 31st March 1878 the total number of schools had increased from 21,478 to 26,218, and that of pupils from 589,351 to 641,400. Practically the whole of this increase has taken place in schools of organized instruction, that is, in those which are supervised more or less effectively by officers of the Education Department, and which receive or compete for Government aid on certain fixed conditions. The number of such schools has increased from 15,848 with 468,579 pupils to 19,752 with 531,168 pupils; and the increase has been spread over all branches of instruction and over every class of schools. Unaided schools, which, though not under the inspection of educational officers, have furnished returns to the department, have increased from 5,630 to 6,466, while the number of pupils in them has diminished from 120,772 to 110,232. The cause of this decrease is explained in the following manner. Indigenous schools have been discovered in Behar in numbers large enough to make up, and more than make up, for the loss in other divisions; but as the average number of pupils to each such school in Behar is only 11, or less than half the corresponding number in Bengal, the net result has been a decrease in the number of pupils.

4. The detailed figures are shown in the following table, in which the schools are classified according to the source of their income and the grant by which they are maintained :—

| Class of Instruction. | 1877. | | 1878. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. |
| Government schools and colleges ... | 323 | 27,831 | 316 | 28,728 |
| Grant-in-aid ,, ,, ,, ... | 1,857 | 89,045 | 1,779 | 85,563 |
| Circle grant ,, ,, ,, ... | 322 | 12,945 | 262 | 10,742 |
| Primary grant ,, ,, ,, ... | 13,346 | 338,758 | 17,395 | 406,135 |
| Unaided ,, ,, ,, ... | 5,630 | 120,772 | 6,466 | 110,232 |
| Total ... | 21,478 | 589,351 | 26,218 | 641,400 |

5. An examination of this table shows that, while Government schools have suffered loss (owing to the closing of seven normal schools), the number of their

pupils has steadily increased. Grant-in-aid schools have undergone a reduction of 78, of which some were mission primary schools, closed on account of diminished contributions from the parent societies and the consequent contraction of educational operations in India; while from others the grants were withdrawn on the ground that they had for years past been in an unsatisfactory state, and no hope could be entertained of their improvement. The loss in circle schools, which exist chiefly in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions, is confined to the Presidency Division, and more especially to the 24-Pergunnahs, in which district the circle grant appears to have been administered much less successfully, as regards both the quantity and the quality of the instruction, than in Dacca and the neighbouring districts of Eastern Bengal. In those districts the circle grant is almost exclusively devoted to secondary education, as it was intended finally to be, and some of the very best of the middle schools or circle schools; in the Presidency Division, on the contrary, the number of circle schools above the primary stage is insignificant. The administration of this grant has by recent orders been transferred from the Magistrates to the Circle Inspectors, who will doubtless bear in mind the fact that the circle grant was expressly intended to create middle vernacular out of primary schools at small cost. Of the increase of 4,000 in the number of primary schools, the chief share is contributed by the divisions of Burdwan and Orissa, in certain districts of which the system of payment by results has been either introduced or largely extended during the past year.

6. Adopting the nomenclature recently sanctioned by Government,* the following table shows the progress of education for the last two years, the class of instruction being now taken as the basis of classification:—

* Resolution No. 3006, dated 16th October 1877.

| Class of Instruction. | | 1877. | | 1878. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. |
| Superior | Colleges | 20 | 1,792 | 19 | 2,003 |
| Secondary | Higher English schools | 180 | 32,957 | 176 | 31,688 |
| | Middle ,, ,, | 511 | 30,072 | 572 | 31,618 |
| | Middle vernacular ,, | 1,045 | 51,718 | 1,087 | 53,234 |
| | Lower English ,, | 112 | 4,328 | ..... | ..... |
| | Lower vernacular ,, | 1,501 | 52,650 | 1,604 | 56,012 |
| Primary | Primary ,, | 17,554 | 399,409 | 22,126 | 446,522 |
| | Female ,, | 480 | 12,027 | 519 | 11,964 |
| Special | | 75 | 4,398 | 66 | 3,779 |
| European and Eurasian | | ..... | ..... | 49 | 4,580 |
| | Total | 21,478 | 589,351 | 26,218 | 641,400 |

Though one unaided college has ceased to furnish returns, the number of pupils receiving collegiate instructions shows a marked and satisfactory increase. Under the head of secondary instruction there is a gain of 90 schools and 827 pupils; this, however, does not measure the whole extent of the increase, since schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, which up to last year were merged in the general body of secondary schools, middle or higher, have now been rightly entered as a separate class. If these schools be taken into account, there is a total gain under secondary instruction of 126 schools and 4,256 pupils. The loss in higher English schools is only apparent, those for the education of European boys being now transferred to their proper class. Lower English schools, of which in the previous year there were 112, have under late orders of Government† disappeared from the returns. They no longer exist as a separate class; and the individual schools have been transferred, some to the class of middle English schools, others to that of middle vernacular schools, and others again to that of lower vernacular schools out of which they originally sprung. All these classes of schools manifest considerable progress, both in numbers and in attendance, the extent of which is by no means explained by the transfer just described, but affords convincing proof of the vitality, no less than of the stability of this important branch of education. The Lieutenant-Governor observed, in the Resolution upon the last report, that the middle schools were the weakest part of our educational system, and that special efforts should be made to strengthen and improve them. He is glad to think that the operations of the year have tended in some degree to bring about this desirable result.

† Resolution No. 3005, dated 16th October 1877.

7. The primary schools supported or aided by Government have increased during the year from 12,272 with 302,550 pupils, to 16,042 with 360,322 pupils. Towards the maintenance of these schools the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 2,72,000, out of a total expenditure from all sources of Rs. 7,81,000. It follows, therefore, that for the support of each primary school, with an average of 22 pupils, the Government pays Rs. 17 a year out of a total cost of Rs. 49. The figures showing the private expenditure on these schools cannot of course be regarded as trustworthy in any high degree; but they at least point to the conclusion that, taking one district with another, the policy of Government with regard to these schools is being understood and acted on; that the schools are village schools established and maintained chiefly by the people for the people; and it is believed that the Government contribution is now known to be of the nature of a subsidy, paid to the schoolmasters as an inducement to them to teach, and as a reward for teaching, those subjects of elementary liberal education which find no place in the ordinary course of the village pathsala.

8. In his report for 1876-77, the Director expressed at length his views upon the character of the instruction imparted in the indigenous schools of the country, the effect of the impulse given to primary education by the orders of 1872, the present position of the aided schools with regard to the unaided schools of the country, and the relation and duties of Government to both classes of schools. These views received the general approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the experience of another year has established their soundness. In brief, they were as follow:—

(1.) That throughout the country there is an 'outer circle' of indigenous pathsalas, maintained by the independent efforts of the people, within which lies the 'inner circle' of the aided schools, identical in origin with the former, but differing in character since Government has taken them in hand.

(2.) That the margin between the inner and the outer circle is greater or less in different parts of the country, but that up to the limits of the outer circle the spread of popular education is possible.

(3.) That the question of extending education beyond that outer circle has no practical interest for the present generation.

(4.) That the difference between the indigenous pathsalas and those which Government has taken in hand is mainly the difference between a technical and a liberal education, that of the indigenous pathsalas being confined to the needs of a cultivator's or artizan's daily life; and that it is by liberalising to some extent the education imparted in those pathsalas, without removing their technical character, that they are made available for elementary popular education.

(5.) That while the necessary result of the action of Government is to modify the course of instruction in all schools which come under its influence, yet that their character as village schools should not be lost sight of; that the Government grant must not be regarded as their chief means of support, nor must the Government standards displace those useful subjects of instruction which have given the pathsalas their chief value in the eyes of successive generations.

9. These principles, which have already been accepted and carried out in many districts, the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to impress upon all officers concerned in the management of primary education. They seem to lead naturally, if not necessarily, to the general adoption of the system of payment by results, which the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction has now been introduced, in one form or another, into nearly half the districts of Bengal. Without wishing to bind district officers, who have, as a rule, administered the primary grant entrusted to them with considerable ability and success, to any one mode of administration, and while fully recognizing the different treatment which is called for by the circumstances of different districts, Sir Ashley Eden desires to call the attention of district officers to those paragraphs (44 to 100) in the Director's report in which the state of

primary education in each district of Bengal is described, and the different systems in force discussed. And in reference to the difficulty which some officers have felt in introducing a system of payment by results, whether owing to the dearth of inspecting officers, or to the special character of the district and its population, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the opinions expressed by the Director in the following passage which refers especially to the district of Dacca:—

"The practice of paying a rupee for an annual return, even without any examination of pupils, has this advantage that it helps *pro tanto* to bring schools into existence, or at least to preserve them; that it forces them upon the notice of the inspecting officers who therefore cannot help learning the extent and character of the 'outer circle;' and that it finally makes it an easy matter to introduce a system of payment by results in strict accordance with the merits of the pathsalas and the proficiency of the pupils, the goal to which all our efforts should tend." The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the system of payment by results will, if only in its simplest form, be now tried in every district.

10. The Director refers to the need of a definite method of classification of primary schools, wherever the system of payment by results has been introduced, and points out that schools of precisely the same character are classed in one district as aided and in another as unaided. Pathsalas, in fact, that are in any way affected by the Government system are of three classes: *firstly*, stipendiary pathsalas, or those whose teachers receive a definite monthly payment; *secondly*, rewarded pathsalas, which are under inspection, and whose teachers or pupils receive rewards in accordance with the results of an annual or other periodical examination; *thirdly*, registered pathsalas, in which the teachers receive a small fixed sum, generally one rupee, for the submission of annual returns. Beyond all these lie the indigenous pathsalas of the country, those of them, that is, which as yet stand aloof from the Government system and are unaffected by its offers. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the three kinds of schools above named should be classed together, even though the only aid which some of them may receive is the small retaining fee for the submission of returns. The important fact with reference to all of them is that, in a greater or less degree, they come under the influence of the Government system. It is true that the results of that influence belong to the future rather than to the present, but it is not the less certain that schools of the simplest kind, when brought under inspection and control, and presented with a new incentive to progress and a new aim, will improve in course of time. All such schools belong essentially to one system of organization; the fact whether any given school in any single year earns or does not earn rewards by the performances of its pupils is comparatively unimportant; and all the necessary information required by Government can be given in a separate statement showing the number of schools under organization and the number of those that succeed at the central examinations.

11. From what has preceded, it will be understood that the increase of 4,000 in the number of primary schools means not that this number of absolutely new schools has been established, but that that number of schools already existing, but hitherto unaided, have been taken up into the Government system, have been placed under the supervision of officers of the Education Department, and have offered themselves for future examination, either in the subjects which they have all along taught, or in those additional subjects which the Government desires to introduce. The chief increase has taken place in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and especially Cuttack, which add 600, 500, and 2,300 schools respectively to the number of the previous year. Mr. Larminie has introduced into Burdwan the system of small stipends and large rewards which last year proved so successful in his hands in Bankoora. To introduce this system into Burdwan was, as the Director points out, to revolutionise primary education there; for Burdwan was the district, above all others, in which the pathsalas had been 'improved' to an extent which seemed seriously to impair their popular character. In Cuttack the example set last year in the adjoining district of Balasore has been followed, and in some respects improved upon, with the result that 14,102 pupils from 2,650 pathsalas presented themselves for examination in November 1877, and that 6,983 candidates passed by a higher

or lower standard in reading and writing, and 4,271 in arithmetic. The district of Midnapore has now regained its position (wrested from it last year by Bankoora) at the head of the list as regards the proportion of pupils to population in all schools coming under the cognizance of the department, the numerical ratio per thousand being for Midnapore 28·75 and for Balasore and Bankoora, which most nearly approach it, 27·79 and 27·15 respectively.

12. Other districts show a large increase in the number of schools under organization, though the increase is in no case so striking as in those which have been named. The system of rewards introduced last year into the 24-Pergunnahs is now fully established; but the Director's report points to some shortcomings of the scheme which deserve the Magistrate's careful attention in consultation with the Circle Inspector. The Magistrates of Hooghly and Howrah have, at the instance of the Circle Inspector, introduced a somewhat different, but very simple, system into their respective districts. In Moorshedabad, in which district the margin of unaided indigenous schools seems to be exceptionally small, a system of payment by results has likewise been introduced. Experiments in the same direction have been attempted, though as yet to a limited extent, in the districts of Rajshahye and Dinagepore. In Rungpore the introduction of the system is said to have been attended with failure, the number of aided primary schools being less than half what it was in 1876. The circumstances are fully set forth in the report, and should receive the serious consideration of the officers concerned. The Director is of opinion that the failure may be ascribed to two causes: *firstly*, that the examinations for rewards follow each other too closely, thus leading the teachers to look to Government, rather than to the people, as their chief source of support, and perpetuating the disadvantages of the stipendiary system without the comparatively large stipends which made it attractive; and *secondly*, that the rewards when earned are not punctually paid. Throughout the division of Dacca, with the single exception of the Backergunge district, the old system of payments is still in force. The efforts of the local officers have been directed to the improvement rather than to the extension of popular education. The Director remarks that under the present system the aided schools in the Dacca district are probably surpassed by none in any part of the country. What seems now to be most needed is some scheme for fostering and liberalising the indigenous schools of the country, between which and the aided schools a gulf is fixed that grows wider year by year. In Chittagong, the present state of primary education is described as unsatisfactory; "yet," adds the Director, "the permanent economical conditions of the district are very favourable to progress, and only two years ago Chittagong occupied a very high rank in regard to primary education."

13. In the division of Patna the event of chief importance has been the attempt, more or less successfully carried out in different districts, to collect statistics of unaided schools, which have now been registered to the number of 1,600. Thus the first necessary steps have been taken to extend the limits of the 'inner' to those of the 'outer' circle of primary instruction. Throughout the division of Bhagulpore the Circle Inspector, with the cordial support of the Commissioner, has secured the introduction of a system which utilises the leading gurus of each district in the work of inspection, instruction, and examination. The result of the introduction of the system into Monghyr is described by the Director as startling; but he seems to feel some doubt whether the results have not been in some measure exaggerated. In Maldah the transition from the old to the new system has been attended with a certain degree of disorganization, although the circumstances furnish no ground for apprehension as to the future.

14. Of the state and prospects of primary education in the backward province of Chota Nagpore, a very hopeful account is given. The Director cites with approbation the remarks of the Deputy Inspector of Hazareebagh, who points out that in former days, if there were schools in the province, the poor cultivator at any rate had no share in them. "I can venture to state," adds the Deputy Inspector, "from my experience of 11 years in the province, that, before the introduction of the now celebrated scheme of Sir George Campbell, one might go from village to village for many miles without meeting a man or a boy who could read him a letter in Hindi. But what

changes have been wrought in the short period of five years! Wherever you go now, the first thing that attracts your notice is the rural pathsala, and there is scarcely a village of average population in which you have not the institution, and in which you may not come across at least five or six lads who are able to read and write."

Unlike Chota Nagpore, the province of Orissa abounded, from very old days, in village schools of an elementary and thoroughly popular kind; and this circumstance has made it peculiarly easy to introduce with success, in two out of the three districts of the province, the system of payment by results. It is a source of gratification to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that in the three most backward portions of Bengal, namely in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, the want of vernacular school-books of every class, which is the great and permanent obstacle to the progress of primary education, is being successfully overcome.

15. At the primary scholarship examination, the standard for which was generally kept at a high level, 12,985 candidates from 4,474 schools competed, and of these 5,647 from 2,996 schools passed. The increase in the number of candidates and in that of successful candidates manifests the sound development, and the steady growth of a system which is now thoroughly engrafted on the indigenous stock of primary education. The extent of that development is measured in another way by the fact that the number of pupils in primary schools throughout Bengal, who are able to read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother-tongue, has advanced during the year from 103,000 to 153,000. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to concur in the Director's opinion that the district officers, working through the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, and with more or less assistance from the Circle Inspectors, may well be congratulated on their successful administration of the primary grant. At the same time the circumstances of some districts seem to make it advisable to repeat the warning of last year, that the chief function of the primary grant is to promote primary education, not to force people out of their natural social position by giving them an education which unfits them for the ordinary duties of such a life as is open to them; that the occasional development of a primary school into one of a higher class, though it need not be repressed, is to be left to come naturally and only as the result of an actual demand; that no forcing is to be attempted; and that the sound progress of a district in primary education is to be tested only by the proportion of pupils who can read, write, and cipher. In the last year's resolution on this subject doubts were expressed whether the primary scholarships were chiefly won, as it was intended they should be won, by pupils of the humbler classes. It is satisfactory to find that these doubts are unfounded. The Director has taken steps to ascertain the social position of those candidates to whom scholarships were awarded at the last examination. Of 403 scholarships, 127 were gained by boys of the middle class, and 275 by boys of the lower, including 171 sons of cultivating ryots. In other words, the lower classes, who form 81 per cent. of the pupils of the pathsalas, hold 68 per cent. of the scholarships, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory.

It is also noticeable that half the number of scholars in the lower classes of society are also of the lower castes of Hindoos. The Mahomedans at present win only half their proper share of scholarships, looking to their numbers. But in the Rajshahye Division they gained nearly their full number, while in the 24-Pergunnahs the pupils of Mahomedan gurus were particularly successful.

16. The area of secondary instruction has been narrowed during the year by the abolition, as a separate class, of the schools ranked as lower or intermediate English. The policy that Government has followed with regard to the teaching of English in schools below those that read to the Entrance standard of the University may be described as a return to the principles affirmed successively by Sir John Grant and Sir Cecil Beadon. According to those principles, the middle vernacular schools established by Government were to be regarded as model schools for the advancement of education among the rural classes, who must always remain strangers to the English language and literature. Side by side with, and attached to, these vernacular schools, there sprang up, however, in many places English classes, whose object was to give those

who read the full vernacular course some additional instruction in English. In course of time, the English teaching, originally intended to be supplementary and subordinate to the vernacular course, assumed an unduly prominent position. History and other subjects were read in English, and the vernacular was proportionately neglected. It followed, therefore, that all students in such schools, except those few who were afterwards to proceed to a higher English school, received from masters, themselves ill-instructed in English, an education which was imperfect, and in too many cases worthless, both on its vernacular and on its English side. The late orders of Government declare the necessity of re-adjusting the mutual relations of English and the vernacular by reconstituting middle English schools on a true vernacular basis. The middle English standard, which in course of time had come to vary widely from that of the vernacular scholarship, has been again identified with it; the only, and sufficient, difference being that candidates for the middle English scholarship are now required to take up English in addition to the full vernacular course. This condition being understood, any school that teaches effectively the vernacular scholarship course is at full liberty to add an English class, and hence it follows that the sound study of English has been really promoted and encouraged by the orders that have been issued. But the logical corollary to those orders was the abolition of the class of lower English schools. If English was only to be taught as a sequel to sound instruction in the vernacular up to a certain standard, it followed that English should be rigorously excluded from schools that could under no circumstances teach to that standard. Of those classed in the last report as lower English, some of the best have become middle English schools; others have abandoned the teaching of English and classed themselves, according to their proficiency, as middle or lower vernacular; while some few have disappeared.

17. Lower vernacular schools have increased from 1,501 to 1,604, the increase being exclusively due to the rise of schools from the class below, hitherto classed as primary. The great majority of this class of schools are supported from the circle and primary grants; and the principle has been acted on during the past year that, if a lower vernacular school claims aid under the grant-in-aid rules, the amount should be limited to that of the maximum pathsala stipend, or Rs. 5. The results of the lower vernacular scholarship examination, the second that has been held, were satisfactory. Of 1,604 schools of this class, 993 sent candidates to the examination, and from 702 of those candidates passed. It is not of course to be expected that schools originating, as these do, from very humble beginnings will at once or very soon reach the full standard of their class. Each lower vernacular school is supported at an average cost to Government of Rs. 51 yearly.

18. The number of middle vernacular schools has increased from 1,045 to 1,087. The increase is due partly to the transfer of lower English schools, and partly to the conversion of weak middle English schools to this class. On the other hand, the addition of an English class to a certain number of vernacular schools has made the increase less than it would otherwise have been. The condition of these schools is generally satisfactory. In Eastern Bengal and in the division of Rajshahye their high character and great popularity are especially noticeable. As might be supposed, it is in the more backward districts that these schools chiefly need support. In Behar the vernacular is not much valued; English is the only language that can successfully compete with Persian; and hence the new orders sanctioning the introduction of English into vernacular schools may be expected to have marked effect. It is the same in Orissa. For the wants of the people these schools are either too high or too low; they are too high for the ordinary requirements of a rural population, and they are too low for those who look to Government or professional employment.

19. The number of middle English schools has advanced from 511 to 572. The increase has been general throughout Bengal, and is due to the two causes already mentioned, namely the abolition of lower English schools and the addition of English classes to vernacular schools. It is satisfactory to learn that public opinion has been practically unanimous in favour of the change that has been made in the constitution of English schools and the basis of English teaching. Attention was called in the resolution on the last year's report to the extremely unsatisfactory character of a large number of middle

schools, English as well as vernacular, which were distinguished by inability or neglect to appear at the examinations of their class. In the last middle vernacular scholarship examination, out of 1,087 schools of this class, 887 sent candidates to the examination, and 637 schools were successful, passing altogether 1,573 candidates. At the middle English scholarship examination, out of 572 schools 308 competed, and from 247 of these schools 934 candidates passed. These figures mark some advance over the results of the previous year, but it is evident that the 'inefficient margin' of middle schools, and especially of middle English schools, is still very wide. The Director has called the special attention of all Circle Inspectors to this class of schools, pointing out that the permanently unsuccessful schools are the reproach of educational administration. Much improvement may be expected from the instructions that have been issued, and from the action that has already been taken; but the Lieutenant-Governor must express the hope that the Director will lose no opportunity of enforcing the principles by which the constitution of middle schools is henceforth to be determined, and their character improved.

20. The class of higher English schools shows but little variation. The number is 176, against 180 returned in the previous year; the apparent loss of four schools being due to the separation of European and Eurasian education. This important class of schools continues steadily to advance in efficiency and in public favour; and the Government schools alone show an increase of 640 pupils. The proportion of schools whose pupils fail to pass at the Entrance Examination is small, and some of the weaker schools of this class are now undergoing reduction or reorganization. Others, again, as the Director points out, are maintained chiefly on account of the dignity bestowed by the proprietorship of a higher class school; they occasionally send a candidate to the examination, but the real work they do is that of a good middle school, and the grant they enjoy is a middle school grant. If they do not always reach the standard at which they aim, they at least carry instruction beyond the middle standard, and at no greater cost to Government.

21. For the Entrance Examination of December 1877, 176 schools sent up 1,991 candidates, of whom 844 passed, 17 per cent. of these being placed in the first division, 46 per cent. in the second, and 37 per cent. in the third. Of the whole number of candidates, 42 per cent. were successful; but while among the candidates from private and aided schools 36 and 34 per cent. respectively passed, among those from Government schools the proportion of successful candidates was as high as 54 per cent. Each Government school, with an average of 288 pupils, costs Government Rs. 2,720 a year out of a total expenditure of Rs. 8,396, while each aided school, with an average of 112 pupils, costs Government only Rs. 580 a year out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,340. It is therefore to be expected that the former class of schools should be stronger and more successful than the latter. A detailed criticism is given in the report of the success and shortcomings of the several zillah schools. The Hare and the Hindu schools and the Sanskrit Collegiate school in Calcutta take the highest place, and the collegiate schools of Hooghly, Dacca, Kishnaghur, Patna, and Midnapore obtained a fair measure of success. The Director points in more than one instance to the fact that failure in the examination has been due to improper promotions to the highest class. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the pressure that is often put upon headmasters by parents of pupils, in order to secure the promotion of their sons; but these considerations should be allowed no weight. Even if pupils are withdrawn from the school, and fee-receipts are in consequence reduced, that is a result of very trifling importance compared with the advantage of keeping up the standard of acquirements in each class, and, above all, in the Entrance class to the highest possible level.

22. The system of net grants to zillah and collegiate schools, and to madrasas, has secured the financial prosperity of those institutions. The total amount of the balances at credit of net grant schools on the 31st March 1877 was Rs. 82,564, which was re-granted to those institutions during the following year. In the course of that year expenditure to the amount of Rs. 22,349 was sanctioned from the balances, and a further sum of Rs. 15,766 from invested funds arising from the savings of previous years. Yet it appears that the total amount to be re-granted by Government as the surplus balance in favour

of those schools on the 31st March 1878 was Rs. 78,774, showing a reduction, notwithstanding the expenditure incurred in the interval, of only Rs. 4,000 upon the surplus balances of the previous year. It follows, therefore, that the schools worked during the year at a profit of some Rs. 18,000. It is very satisfactory to notice that, out of the whole sum expended upon net-grant schools out of their surplus funds, nearly Rs. 25,000 were expended upon buildings, thus causing a saving to the same extent in the expenditure of the Public Works Department. Still the total net grant appears to be considerably in excess of the necessary requirements; and when the period of three years for which the grants run comes to an end in March 1880, it is probable that large reductions can be made.

23. The total number of colleges teaching to the standard of the B A Examination is now seven, the Beauleah High School having been raised during the year to the status of a full college, under the title of the Rajshahye College. The permanent establishment of this college is as yet undecided, as it is still somewhat doubtful whether the districts of Northern Bengal will supply the college year by year with a sufficient number of pupils to justify the outlay involved in maintaining a large staff of professors. At present the bulk of the expenditure is borne by the Rajshahye Association, who have contributed funds amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, the whole of which will shortly be invested. Second grade colleges, teaching to the First Arts standard, now number five. The aided colleges are six, as in the previous year, and there are three unaided colleges. The number of pupils in all colleges has increased during the year from 1,792 to 2,003. But the intensity of the desire that exists for collegiate education is best illustrated by the fact that the number of college students is now nearly twice as great as it was in 1874, when it amounted to 1,083 only. During these four years the Government and the High Court have, by various steps, raised the standards qualifying for admission to the executive and judicial services, and to the legal profession, and have offered considerable inducements to those whose abilities were attested by University degrees. The senate of the University has moved in the same direction. Students who have passed the Entrance Examination find it yearly more difficult to qualify themselves for any profession unless they go forward to a University degree. The eager desire that has been manifested in many parts of the country for the establishment of new colleges affords a convincing proof of the value attached to collegiate instruction.

24. For the First Examination in Arts 613 candidates appeared and 184 passed. The proportion of successful candidates was much lower than in previous years—a result which is ascribed, as regards Government colleges, to the fact that the vacancies in the graded list caused by the casualties of 1876 and previous years, which had never been fully supplied, made it quite impossible to bring the staff of the Government colleges up to the requisite strength, and also made it necessary to transfer officers in a way very detrimental to efficient teaching. For the B A Examination 163 candidates appeared and 51 passed. The Government colleges to some extent recovered their position, passing 40 per cent. of their candidates; while aided colleges passed only 29 per cent. The Kishnaghur College redeemed its failure in the First Arts Examination by considerable success in the examination for the degree. The Cuttack College, in this the first year of its competition for the B A degree, failed altogether. The experimental establishment of this college was designed rather to test the desire of Uryas for high education, than to try the possibility of carrying on a full college with a staff of ungraded officers. The dearth of graded officers has hitherto prevented the strengthening of the establishment of the Cuttack College, and has interfered a good deal with the efficiency of the other colleges. For the M A Degree Examination there were 28 candidates, of whom 15 passed. The Director re-affirms the high opinion which he expressed last year of these candidates, as in all respects the most satisfactory outcome of the University system; and it has gratified the Lieutenant-Governor to have been able to select several such students during the past year for responsible and honorable employment under the Government of Bengal.

25. The department of special instruction comprises the subjects of law, medicine, and engineering, surveying schools, industrial schools, and the School of Art. The number of law students in the classes attached to five

Government colleges has increased from 222 to 316; but in every other branch of special instruction the number of students has seriously declined. In the Medical College of Calcutta they have fallen from 176 to 145; in the Engineering Department of the Presidency College from 124 to 87. As regards instruction of a lower class, the pupils in vernacular medical schools have declined from 862 to 686, while in vernacular survey schools the number remains constant at 160. Technical schools number 148 pupils, against 116 in the previous year. The attendance at the School of Art has fallen from 119 to 89. The causes of this general decline have been in operation for some time past. Fewer students enter the Medical College than in former years, owing to the substitution of the First Arts for the Entrance certificate as the qualification for admission. The Government demand for trained Engineers is not great enough to absorb the supply of graduates from the Civil Engineering College, and the private demand is still small. The novelty of the vernacular medical schools has, to a certain extent, worn off; new pupils are admitted in smaller numbers than before, and many of the old pupils have ceased to attend. No doubt, however, can be entertained of the ultimate success and permanent usefulness of some of these schools. It is the same with the vernacular surveying schools. The pupils are generally well taught, and become efficient surveyors. The present report shows the result of the first examination that has been held for the final certificate, and from one school at least (Dacca) the passed candidates have found employment without difficulty.

26. The scope of the artisan school at Dehree has been enlarged during the year, and its standard considerably raised. The Government of India required that the course should be so framed as to qualify the pupils for the position of foremen mechanics in a workshop rather than for that of overseers in the Public Works Department. The standard has been revised in accordance with these instructions, and comprises a theoretical course of considerable depth, in addition to practical work in the shops occupying six hours a day; and if, with the existing staff, that standard can be reached, there can be little doubt that the Dehree school will turn out a body of young men qualified to take charge of workshops. The Government of Bengal have taken further steps during the past year to establish schools of technical instruction. A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the means of providing thorough technical instruction to those who wished to adopt one of the branches of engineering as a profession. It was fully understood that, if such a school were established, it must be attached to a workshop on a large scale. For such an enterprise a mere toy workshop is of no service; if useful and thorough instruction is to be given, the school must be attached to a real workshop conducted on sound business principles, and fulfilling its own purposes quite independently of the school. The submission of the report has been delayed pending the decision of the scale on which the new Government workshops are to be established. That question once decided on independent grounds, there will be no difficulty in establishing a school in connection with the shops; and the Director reports that the committee have determined the general outline which such a scheme will take. It is hoped that the difficulty regarding a new site for the workshops and schools attached has now been overcome. The Civil Engineering College already turns out two classes of students—those who are qualified to become engineers of roads and bridges, and those who aspire to subordinate appointments of the same kind. The proposed school or college, similarly, will comprise two courses for two separate classes of students; the upper course for those who desire to become mechanical engineers of the highest class, and directors of large manufacturing establishments; and the lower course for the training of overseers of shops and factories, foremen of works, &c. While theoretical and practical training are combined in both, the upper course will carry theoretical instruction to a much higher standard. For neither of these two purposes is special proficiency in a single trade needed; it will be sufficient if a man has such practical skill as may be gained by four years' work with his own hands alternately in the pattern-shop, the forge, the foundry, and the fitting-shop. These proposals do not involve the training of mechanics, that is, of men skilled in particular trades only. It is thoroughly understood that, in order to produce workmen of this class, nothing

can supersede the ordinary mode of apprenticeship. No school is needed for this purpose ; the only school in which a man can learn his trade is the workshop. But the Lieutenant-Governor, in proposing to establish a school for technical instruction, hopes not only that students will come forward in sufficient numbers to acquire an education which will now for the first time be placed within their reach, but also that, having acquired that education, they will find abundant opportunities for turning it to practical account. The absence of any future career for students so trained has been sometimes urged as a reason why Government should not enter upon the field of technical instruction ; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that, if the training given to students is good of its kind, the supply will create the demand ; and that employers of skilled labour of the highest kind will find their advantage in securing upon the spot, and at a comparatively cheap rate of remuneration, engineers and foremen whom they have hitherto been compelled to import at great expense from Europe. The demand for this class of labour is daily increasing, and must extend with the development of railways and factories which is now going on.

27. The School of Art has lost 30 students, the number on the rolls at the close of the year being 89. The number has been steadily diminishing since 1875, when it amounted to 169. In that year the monthly fee was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, and the school is consequently attended only by those who have a genuine desire to follow one of the branches of art as a profession. Under the present regulations, students not only leave the school much less capriciously than in former years, but they remain for a longer time. The work done by the pupils is gradually gaining in public estimation, as its character becomes more widely known. Designs for cotton goods, which were made for the Indian market by students of the school at the instance of a mercantile firm in Calcutta, have been described as most successful and much better adapted to the purpose than English work of the same kind. The same favourable opinion was recorded of some lithographic work turned out by the school. A large number of surgical and anatomical drawings were made by two of the students of the school, under the supervision of the late Dr. Gayer, for the illustration of lectures in the Medical College. They have been found to be admirably suited to their purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to acknowledge the value of the services rendered by Mr. H. H. Locke, the Principal of the School of Art.

28. The Art Gallery, which was opened in 1876 in connection with the School of Art, has now been placed upon a permanent basis, an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 being set apart for the maintenance of the establishment and the purchase of works of art. A committee of gentlemen interested in art has been appointed to work with the Principal of the school in carrying out the objects of the gallery, and steps are being taken to procure such copies and original paintings from Europe as may best tend to cultivate the taste and inform the minds of the students of the school. The gallery is also open to the public.

29. In accordance with the policy explained in previous resolutions, the number of normal schools was reduced during the year from 31 to 24, and further reductions have since brought the number down to 17, of which seven only are of the first grade. Normal schools of the lowest grade, designed to supply teachers to primary schools, are now only maintained in those backward parts of the province where the natural supply of qualified teachers, as tested by the primary scholarship examinations, is found to be insufficient. Even in backward districts, however, the system of payment by results is found to increase the natural supply of competent gurus, and makes the maintenance of normal schools less necessary. The number of first grade normal schools has to be regulated so as to supply trained pundits to the whole of the middle vernacular schools of Bengal, and this principle has been followed in determining their local distribution. The only second grade school remaining is that at Chittagong. The best of the first grade normal schools is that of Hooghly. The Calcutta school failed conspicuously in the final examinations, and there would be no reason for maintaining it beside the very flourishing institution at Hooghly, but for the fact that the model school attached to it is so well attended and prosperous that its profits help to pay the expenses of the normal school. There were altogether 224 candidates for certificates at the vernacular master-

ship examination, of whom 150 passed against 163 out of 278 in the preceding year.

30. The following figures show the progress in native female education during the year. The number of schools increased from 464 with 10,492 pupils to 519 with 11,964 pupils, but the number of girls in boys' schools decreased from 9,794 to 9,623. Altogether there were 21,587 girls under instruction against 20,286 in 1876-77. The improvement in numbers is seen in all the stages of progress, though of course greatest in the lower primary stage.

31. The reports of Mrs. Monmohini Wheeler, Government Inspectress of Schools, have thrown much light upon the character of the teaching given in the schools and classes visited by her. In Calcutta she examined 23 schools with 1,042 pupils and 97 zenana classes with 117 pupils. She also reported on the zenana pupils and schools in the districts of Dacca, Tipperah, Backergunge, and Furreedpore. Government is paying for zenana teaching in Calcutta and the mofussil Rs. 16,420, of which Rs. 14,804 are expended in Calcutta alone, almost entirely in grants to missionary societies which themselves contributed to this object Rs. 46,500. Of the total receipts only Rs. 7,986 were raised by fees from 1,827 pupils, less than six annas a head per month. It is found that the zenana teachers employed by the missionary agencies are very frequently quite unfit for their work, and that the great majority of the pupils have had none of that preliminary instruction in school to complete which is the object of the Government grants in aid of zenana missions. The time given by the teachers to each house averages moreover only two hours a week, including the time devoted to Bible stories and needle-work. Much of the unfavourable result appears to be due to the pressure brought to bear upon the missions from home to show increasing numbers under instruction year by year. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the principles upon which Government aid is given to these agencies should be reconsidered. There must be, as the Director remarks, at the outset some guarantee of ability in the teachers. They must subject themselves to examination and obtain certificates of fitness. Then, to test the work of these certificated mistresses, there must be graduated standards and examinations for the pupils, and the Government grants must be rated on the results of these examinations. If there could be more co-operation between the societies, or if in other ways zenana pupils could be concentrated and brought together so as to admit of their receiving more continuous instruction, another great advantage would be gained. At present there is much connected with this work which is not real and genuine.

32. In the Dacca Division the plan inaugurated under native management of encouraging zenana teaching by rewards after examination has also practically failed, there being strong grounds for believing that the answers were frequently written by the husbands of the girls under examination.

33. Excluding zenana classes, the aided girls' schools throughout the country increased by 21 with 334 additional pupils, the increase being in girls' pathsalas. Grant-in-aid schools have fallen from 157 to 151. All other descriptions of girls' schools are stationary, except those aided from the primary grant, which rose from 128 to 151, the increase being chiefly in the Dacca Division. There are, besides the aided schools, 73 unaided schools for native girls, 51 of which are under missionary management. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to see steps taken by district officers and sub-inspectors to encourage the attendance of girls at boys' pathsalas. Both Mrs. Wheeler and the Inspectors generally consider the mixed pathsalas to be most successful. Possibly the establishment of mixed pathsalas might be encouraged by paying the gurus a higher rate per head for girls passing a certain standard.

34. The statistics of European and Eurasian schools are separately submitted in the report. There were 36 aided schools of this class, with 3,389 pupils; and 12 unaided schools submitted returns showing 1,166 pupils in their classes. In future it is intended to classify these schools according to their standards of instruction, as is done in the case of schools for native education. Government gave Rs. 70,246 in aid of schools of this class during the year, and their total cost was Rs. 2,53,255.

35. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedans under instruction, though, owing to the great increase of Hindoo pupils in Burdwan and Orissa, where the Mahomedan population is small, the percentage of pupils of this class was lower on the whole. Out of 528,748 pupils of all creeds in Government and aided schools on the 31st March 1878, 86,847, or 16·4 per cent., were Mahomedans; the percentage of Mahomedans in the total population of Bengal being 31·5. The increase over 1876-77 amounts to 5,262 pupils. Taking all classes of schools, aided and unaided, there were 111,645 Mahomedan students, against 106,590 in the preceding year.

36. In accordance with the orders of Government last year several new scholarships were given from the Mohsin Fund to enable Mahomedan students of the Mofussil Madrasas to continue their English studies either in the Calcutta Madrasa or at other Government institutions. The total expenditure from the Mohsin endowment on Mahomedan education is now Rs. 56,532. The Calcutta Madrasa has suffered a serious loss in the death of its Principal, Mr. H. Blochmann.

37. The following table exhibits the distribution of funds under the grant-in-aid system for the last two years: —

| | 1877. | | | | 1878. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of institutions. | Number of pupils. | Receipts from Government. | Total receipts. | Number of institutions. | Number of pupils. | Receipts from Government. | Total receipts. |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colleges ... ... ... ... | 6 | 556 | 24,198 | 1,07,828 | 6 | 701 | 24,136 | 1,18,690 |
| Higher English Schools ... ... | 88 | 10,365 | 62,061 | 3,04,452 | 84 | 9,383 | 48,842 | 1,96,528 |
| Middle ,, ,, ... ... | 438 | 25,101 | 1,46,801 | 4,28,698 | 453 | 24,906 | 1,30,463 | 3,76,289 |
| ,, Vernacular ,, ... ... | 556 | 28,614 | 87,574 | 2,45,019 | 574 | 28,914 | 87,293 | 2,47,151 |
| Lower English ,, ... ... | 65 | 2,598 | 12,176 | 31,393 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, Vernacular ,, ... ... | 110 | 4,298 | 10,552 | 28,202 | 130 | 5,035 | 7,825 | 22,037 |
| Primary ,, ,, ... ... | 285 | 8,466 | 14,025 | 34,785 | 192 | 4,876 | 7,161 | 19,632 |
| Girls' Schools ... ... ... ... | *294 | 8,195 | 64,314 | 1,88,620 | 288 | 7,559 | 44,557 | 1,59,771 |
| Boys' ,, for Europeans, &c. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1,637 | 35,458 | 1,54,425 |
| Girls' ,, for ,, ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 991 | 19,281 | 70,574 |
| Mixed ,, ,, ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 786 | 13,987 | 38,117 |
| Normal ,, ... ... ... ... | 15 | 852 | 16,294 | 46,643 | 15 | 775 | 16,699 | 42,284 |
| Total ... | 1,857 | 89,045 | 4,37,995 | 14,15,020 | 1,779 | 85,563 | 4,35,702 | 14,45,408 |

* Inclusive of European girls' schools.

The only loss is in primary mission schools, schools of other kinds showing an increase of 15. The grants are periodically revised, and it is found that the people are now able and ready to maintain schools on much smaller grants than were formerly deemed necessary. The improved system of inspection which is now being introduced along with the reduced areas allotted to each Inspector will enable the supervision of the grant-in-aid system to be made more close and effective than it has hitherto been. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely endorses the Director's remarks as to the inexpediency of introducing sudden and sweeping changes into the relations between the aided schools and Government, but he would be glad to see an attempt made in suitable places to introduce in this class of schools a system of payment by results such as has proved so successful in other parts of India.

38. The aim of the department and of Government during the year has been not so much to extend education as to systematize it, to secure the best possible application of the funds available, and to bring the secondary education of the country back to the sound principles on which it was originally based. At the same time there has been considerable and satisfactory progress. The people show themselves more anxious to get education and more willing to pay for it, and there is gradually being extended all over the country a network of primary schools that must, as the numbers passing through them year by year increase, very shortly affect materially the standard of intelligence among the lower classes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*